INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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VOL. XXIII NO. 15 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

C. P. Board Starts With Adjournment Motion

Poorna Swaraj Day Celebrations

CONGRESS CABINET'S CALL TO NATION

Working Committee Cancels Certificates To Mills

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

The following resolution has been passed at the Congress Working Committee meeting held this afternoon:

"The public does not need a reminder that January 26 has been observed since the Lahore Congress as Purna Swaraj Day. As Civil Disobedience has been suspended by the Congress, the proceedings for that day should not be in breach of ordinances or other laws or orders promulgated by the Provincial authorities. Consistent with these, precautions should be taken to announce previously meeting places, and at the meeting, the undernoted resolution worded in Hindustani and local languages should be read out by the Chairman and without any speeches passed by the audience standing.

India's Right To Freedom

'We remind ourselves on this National Day that Complete Independence is our birth right.

'To that end, we shall strive to our utmost ability to observe truth and non-violence in thought, word and deed, and shall consider no sacrifice or suffering too great to be undergone.

'As a token of expression of two essential qualities of truth and non-violence, we shall seek to (a) adopt and promote heart unity among different communities and establish complete equality of status among all, irrespective of caste, creed or race.

(2) 'Promote and adopt complete abstenance from intoxicating drinks or drugs.

(3) 'Hand-spinning and other village industries and accept for personal use Khaddar and other products of such industries to the exclusion of such other products.

(4) 'Abolish Untouchability.

(5) 'Save the starving millions in every way we can and

(6) 'Engage in all other national and constructive efforts.'

No Hartal On That Day

"Where meetings are prohibited, every household should meet at the appointed time and pass the above resolution.

"It is recommended that the National Day be devoted as far as possible to some special constructive efforts and determination to develop greater dedication to the cause of Purna Swaraj.

"There should be no hartal."—United Press.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETING

Interpretation Of New Constitution

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

The Congress Working Committee re-assembled to-day at Dr. Ansari's house half an hour later than it was originally announced, because of the intense cold.

The Committee is understood to have dealt with a large number of queries forwarded by Provincial and District Congress Committees regarding defects in the new Congress Constitution adopted at the Bombay Session, and the difficulties that were likely to arise in the actual working of it.

The Working Committee is understood to have taken the view that most of the complaints are of no material consequence, but if there are any serious objections, they should be met.

As the Committee is unable to alter the constitution as adopted at the Bombay session of the Congress, it is understood to have given an authoritative interpretation of the new Constitution.—A. P.

LEADERS' PARLEYS WITH MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya, Mr Asaf Ali, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Dr. Syed Mahmud, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel sat till early this morning discussing the J.P. C. proposals.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Mr Jairamdas Daulatram had important discussions with Gandhiji this morning. They were later joined by Mr. Rajagopalachariar, Sardar Sardulsingh and Mr. Patel.

It is understood that the resolution to be discussed by the Working Committee has already been drafted and considered.

Discussion has also taken place regarding the Village Industries Association, in which connection Babu Rajendra Prasad referred to over production by sugar factories, while Sardar Sardul Singh said that sugar factories in the Punjab had suffered losses and that the Industries Association would receive support in that province as the sugar cane in the Punjab was not fit for the manufacture of sugar in factories.—A. P.

CONGRESS CERTIFICATES TO MILLS

Working Committee Cancels Same

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

As most of the millowners have broken the pledges given to the Congress, the Congress Working Committee is of opinion that it is no longer possible to continue the system of certification by the Congress or Associated Bodies. The old certificates issued should therefore be considered as cancelled.

The Congress Working Committee is further of opinion that it is duty of all Congressmen and those, who sympathise with the Congress to confine their attention and give their support exclusively to the promotion of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth.

The Working Committee broke up at 4 p.m. and adjourned till 2 p.m. to-morrow.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE FOR THE CHAIR.

It is understood that the first item for discussion at to-day's meeting of the Working Committee was the contesting of Presidential election for the Assembly. The trend of talks indicate that the Congress will set up a candidate and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani's name is mentioned freely by the Congress circles in this connection.—United Press.

DELHI WELCOMES RAJEN BABU

The Congress President being taken in procession through the main streets of Delhi on his arrival to preside over the Working Committee Meeting.

CONGRESS ASSEMBLY PARTY EXECUTIVE

Dr. Ansari To Meet Mr. Jinnah For Joint Action

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

After the meeting of the Working Committee was adjourned, the meeting of the Congress members of the new Assembly commenced at 6-30 p.m. with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in the chair. On the request of the Congress members of the Assembly, the members of the Parliamentary Board also attended the meeting in advisory capacity.

The meeting devoted its time to election of office-bearers. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai was elected President, Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant, Vice-President, Mr. S. Satyamurti, Secretary, Mr. Asaf Ali, the Chief Whip, and Mr. Gadgil and Mr. Rajan, Whips.

The meeting terminated late in the evening, after the election of office-bearers of the Party.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

With hopes of united action amongst themselves in the Assembly and with anxiety as to the attitude of Mr. Jinnah and his followers, besides that of the Government, about 35 Congress members of the Assembly met for the first time after the recent general election. Though some of the members arrived only to-day and had had no time even to settle down amidst the depressing effects of the intense cold wave, the meeting convened by the President of the Congress Parliamentary Board, Dr. Ansari was highly successful.

BHULABHAI AS LEADER.

Perfect cordiality prevailed, and without much discussion, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai (Bombay) was elected leader, Pundit Govind Ballabh Pant (U. P.) Deputy Leader, Mr. Satyamurthi (Madras) Secretary, Pt. Nilkantadas (Orissa) Joint Secretary and Mr. Asaf Ali as the Chief Whip.

Dr. Khan Sahib of the North West Frontier, Mr. Sherwani of Aligarh, Dr. Deshmukh of Bombay, Mr. B. Das of Orissa and Sriprakasha of Benares are among those on the Executive Committee of the party which is to be the Chief Opposition in the Assembly.

The meeting to-day did well in pressing upon Dr. Ansari to guide the deliberations of the party, although after the election of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai as leader, Dr. Ansari wanted to retire from it.

The meeting also enabled the members to feel each others' pulse as to the trend of views on many matters that will engage the party's attention in the first few trying days in the House.

Dr. Ansari was of course the central figure, not only at this meeting but also at the meeting of the Working Committee, which has still members who are not yet quite reconciled to the programme of work within the legislatures.

JINNAH HOLDS KEY.

The Congress Party men are clearly between two fires. On the one side there is the keen and ever critical section still wedded to ideas of boycott of councils, and on other hand, there is almost certainty of defeats on important issues in the Assembly, unless Mr. Jinnah and his group of followers (whose number is yet to be known even to himself) help the nationalist cause.

Mr. Jinnah is arriving here tomorrow from Udaipur, and Dr. Ansari has been in telegraphic correspondence with him.

Dr. Ansari expects to meet Mr. Jinnah immediately on his arrival, and will have conversations with him bearing on the election of the President and other urgent matters.

These talks will enable Dr. Ansari to give suitable directions to the Parliamentary Party. The fact that Mr. Jinnah has not yet committed himself one way or the other, either as regards the choice of the President or on the line of policy which he would adopt in the Assembly over the J. P. C. Report is regarded as a great factor towards united action.

TRUTH ABOUT NEGOTIATIONS

I also learn that in regard to the idea of rejection of the J. P. C. Report, Congressmen would be prepared to adopt the Liberal Federation's formula.

Correspondence now in progress between Congress leaders and Liberal politicians is said to be in this connection, and has nothing to do with evolving any scheme of reforms in substitution of the J. P. C. Report, as suggested in a press message from Poona.

The idea of framing a scheme at any All-Parties' Conference

(Continued On Page 7.)

MARTIAL LAW IN CUBA

HAVANA, Jan. 17.

Government proclaimed Martial Law throughout Cuba to protect the sugar crop. Certain amount of cane-burning continues. Acts of sabotage are punishable by death.—Reuter.

INVITATION TO MAHATMA

Will He Attend Party To Willingdon

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

Among the members so far assembled in Delhi discussion reveals that the best chances for the Chair among the Muslim candidates are those of Sir Abdur Rahim and Sir Ghulam Hidayatullah. The latter has already met Mr. Jinnah and had talks with him on the subject.

A great deal will depend on Mr. Jinnah's opinion as the Congress Party is prepared to back Mr. Jinnah's choice, to ensure that the president elected by the Assembly is fair to all sides.

PARTY TO VICEROY.

A most interesting situation has arisen, in that Syed Raza Ali, Agent-Designate for South Africa, has invited Gandhiji, Dr. Ansari and other Congress leaders and Congress members of the Assembly to a tea party which he is giving to the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon at the Imperial Gymkhana Club to-morrow. He has had no reply yet from a majority of Congress leaders, but a few, including Mr. Satyamurti are reported as having accepted the invitation.

There is no doubt that attendance at social parties would prove a ticklish question for the Congress Party. Mr. Raza Ali probably thought that his party being non-political, and the South African issue being one where in the Government of India and Indian opinion are agreed, the tea party would provide a platform where all could join hands socially. As the party is being held to-morrow, Congress members in the Assembly have hardly any time to meet, and determine their attitude on social functions.

WILL GANDHIJI ATTEND?

As for Gandhiji, he is no longer a Member of the Congress and has freedom of choice in accepting the invitation, unless he is otherwise engaged.

To-morrow's function is therefore being looked forward to by political circles with considerable interest.

Congress Attack On Repressive Laws

REPEAL BILL TABLED

Move To Stop Abuse Of Power And Uphold Fundamental Rights Of Citizen

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

Mr. Satyamurthi has also given notice of a comprehensive Bill entitled "Repressive Laws Repealing and Amending Act" to amend Section 124-A I.P.C. and 144 Cr. P.C. and repeal Bengal Regulation 3 of 1818, Madras State Prisoners Regulation of 1818 and the Bombay Regulation of 1827.

Specific Acts

The Bill also aims at the repeal of the following Acts, namely:—

State Prisoners Act of 1850, Punjab Murderous Outrages Act of 1867, Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1911, Indian Press Emergency Powers Act of 1931, Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932, the Bengal Security Act of 1932, Indian States Protection Act, 1934 and the Moplah Outrages Act, 1934, the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932, and Bengal Suppression of Terrorists Act, 1932.—A.P.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS & REASONS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

In the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill to Repeal and Amend Certain Repressive Laws, Mr. S. Satyamurthi says "We are supposed to be on the eve of great constitutional changes taking us towards "Responsible Government". "Responsible Government" implies the right of all citizens and especially of minorities to express their opinions freely and the recognition of their fundamental rights to the freedom of person and property.

A PARTY WEAPON

At present there exist in the statute book in this country various laws which are inconsistent with the fundamental rights of citizens. That "Prince among repressive laws," namely, Section 124-A of the I.P.C. is so widely worded that it may be used under so-called system of "Responsible Government" to suppress all opposition to the Party in Power.

MEANING OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

But Responsible Parliamentary Government requires that the opposition should be able to criticise freely the Party in Power and if possible to create disaffection against it and dislodge it from power. So long as the criticism of existing Government is not calculated to promote violence or public disorder there is no reason why it should be suppressed.

ABUSE OF POWER.

Recent history of political agitation in this country has demonstrated the abuse of the provision in Section 144 Cr. P.C. for purposes of suppressing legitimate political agitation. It should be confined, if it should continue on the Statute Book at all, to its legitimate purposes of preventing danger to human life or serious disturbance of public tranquillity.

OBSOLETE REGULATIONS

The old Regulations of 1818, 1819 and 1927 have in recent years been unearthed for the purpose of detaining prisoners without trial for indefinite periods without any charge and without possibility of resort to courts for writ of "habeas corpus." Numerous other Acts have also been passed in recent years, some embodying provisions of temporary ordinances enacted by the Governor-General for dealing with the Non-co-operation movement as permanent measures on the Statute Books. They are highly detrimental to the free expression of opinion and even to the lawful carrying on of ordinary avocations of peaceful citizens.

SECRET CIRCULAR OF GOVT.

Adjournment Motion In Assembly

NEW DELHI: Jan. 17.

Mr. Satyamurti has given notice of an adjournment motion to be discussed on the first day of the sitting of the Assembly on the 21st instant, to raise a debate on the recent confidential circular of the Government of India in the Home Department, addressed to all Local Governments and Administrations on the situation arising out of the decisions of the Bombay Congress.

This motion will be discussed by the Congress Party at its first meeting which is expected to be held here on Saturday.—A. P.

RELEASE OF SARAT BOSE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who has been granted an extension of leave in several instalments ever since he came down from Kurseong at the fag end of November last in connection with his father's illness and who was due to leave for Kurseong to-night has been permitted by the Government of Bengal to stay on in Calcutta for one day more.

WILL HE BE LET FREE?

Considerable significance is attached in political circles here to this fact of granting only one day's leave to Mr. Bose at this stage, although he himself has not asked for it. This move on the part of the Government has been responsible for encouraging a good deal of speculation as to whether Mr. Bose will proceed tomorrow to Kurseong or he will find himself free to take a different direction altogether, namely, New Delhi so as to be able to attend the Assembly sittings from the very first day of the ensuing session.

The trend of speculation referred to is to the effect that only one day's leave has been granted by the Political Department of the Government of Bengal to enable His Excellency, Sir John Anderson, who is just away at present on tour, on his return to Calcutta to-morrow, to communicate the final decision of the higher authorities in regard to Mr. Sarat Bose, which is believed to have been arrived at during the Viceroy's stay here during the end of December.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Godly Brahmin Doctor intends marriage with Brahmin or any caste bride or widow; rich and educated preferred. Write or see 12 to 2. Dr. Ravishanker, Girgaum Madhavashram, Room 10, Bombay. (3531).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—A few Organisers for all districts in India to push the sale of Medicines and Tinctures manufactured by Neo-Chemical Works, Brahmangaon, Dacca, each on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 10 p.c. commission. Apply to the Manager with -/2/- as stamps for reply. (3535).

Wanted immediately a Drawing Teacher for about two months. Those only, who are free to join immediately should apply to the Head Master, T. & T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Nanpura, Surat. (9528).

Wanted A First-Class Economist with Indian or Foreign qualifications to be appointed as Officer-in-Charge, Delhi-Simla Office. Persons with practical experience preferred. Salary according to qualifications ranging between Rs. 350/- to Rs. 1,000/-. Applications should reach the President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Pankore Naka Ahmedabad, on or before the 31st January, 1935. (9529).

Wanted a Branch Secretary by a Life Insurance Company of over twenty years standing for a Branch to be opened at Hyderabad Mysore and Central Provinces. Salary upto Rs 150, besides other allowances, etc. The applicant must be well educated, influential able to form a Local Board of Directors. The duties require office efficiency and organising ability. Cash security essential. Apply in confidence to Box No. 9504, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: (i) One B.A., B.T. strong in English and general knowledge having teaching experience able to take up Matriculation classes. (ii) One B.A., having teaching experience able to teach English Mathematics and Sanskrit to higher classes. Please apply stating age, caste, qualifications, previous experience, games activities, etc., to: Radheylal Aggarwal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate. Bunder Road, Karachi. (9501).

12. TO BE LET

To Be Let.—A spacious and well-ventilated building known as "Dudhia Building" on Gandhi Rd., fit for a bank, business firm or Restaurant. Please apply to the Secretaries, Sthayee Swadeshi Bazar Mandal, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad. (3529).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Cambridge Senior Class. Staff of trained graduate teachers. Course fee Rs. 75. Above Muktagiri Painters, Thakurdwar. (3534).

Wanted—Candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. The Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (3509).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—A Chief Agent for the Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd. (Estd: 1914), for Hyderabad, Mysore and Central Provinces. Liberal First Year's Commission renewal and Office allowances. Influential gentlemen of successful insurance career need only apply with particulars about past experience and business guaranteed. Security and good references essential. Apply Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., 14, McLeod Road, Lahore. (9505).

Wanted—Agents for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition for Poona Camp and City. Apply for terms to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Crosswords English Professional Solutionist offers concise solutions to Crosswords. Unsuitable alternatives weeded out with full explanatory notes. Fee Re. 1/- each solution From Advertiser Post Box 519, Bombay. (3528).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Corporation of Calcutta
LOAN NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS FOR RUPEES 15,56,800 OF 3-1/2 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1934-35 REPAYABLE 1ST DECEMBER, 1951.

The Corporation of Calcutta having obtained the sanction of the Government of Bengal, under section 97 of Act III (B.C.) 1923, to the raising of a Debenture Loan of Rs. 15,56,800 on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, invite tenders for the same

2. The Debentures will have a currency of 17 (seventeen) years from 1st December, 1934, and will bear interest at the rate of 3-1/2 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, at Calcutta or Bombay, at the option of the holder, on the 1st June and 1st December, each year. They are repayable at par on the 1st December, 1951, at Calcutta.

3. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof

4. Tenders for the whole, or any part, of the loan will be received by the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, CALCUTTA, or the SECRETARY, CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA up to 12 Noon (local time) of Thursday, the 31st January, 1935.

5. EACH TENDER MUST BE made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and ENCLOSED IN A SEALED COVER addressed to the Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, or the Secretary, Corporation of Calcutta, Central Municipal Office, Calcutta, and superscribed — "TENDER FOR MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1934-35". Tender forms may also be had from the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, or from the Secretary, Central Municipal Office, Calcutta.

6. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest-deposit, in Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal or Port Trust Debentures, currency notes or cheques, for not less than 5 per cent. of the amount tendered for.

7. When a tender is accepted and an allotment is made, the amount payable less the amount of earnest deposit in currency notes or cheques, must be paid into the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, on or before the 15th February, 1935. The Debentures will bear interest from the date of receipt of the allotment money in the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta. In case of allotment money paid by cheques, the date of receipt will be the date of encashment of the cheques. Interest at 3-1/2 per cent on the earnest deposits in cash or cheques from the date of acceptance of the tender or date of encashment of the cheques, to the date of payment of the amount due on the allotment, will be paid separately by a cheque along with the issue of Debentures, provided the amount payable on the allotment, is paid up on or before the 15th February, 1935.

8. The earnest-deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount allotted is not paid for by the 15th February, 1935, the earnest deposit shall be forfeited.

9. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, but it must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in rupees, or rupees and annas, will be rejected as 'null' and 'void'.

10. Tenders will be opened by the Finance Standing Committee of the Corporation at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 31st January, 1935.

11. The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender and reserve the right to accept any tender either in whole or in part and make an allotment accordingly.

12. Brokerage at 1/4th per cent. will be paid in respect of tenders received through Brokers or Banks, which may be accepted.

BHASKAR MUKERJI, B.A., (Cantab), B.Sc. (Cal.),
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office,
Calcutta.
The 14th January, 1935.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

3-1/2 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1934-35 DATED 1ST DECEMBER, 1934, FOR RUPEES 15,56,800.

To
THE SECRETARY,
Corporation of Calcutta.

I
We
hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal 3-1/2 (three and a half) per cent. Debenture Loan of 1934-35 dated 1st December, 1934, for 17 years and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas for every hundred rupees allotted to me/us subject to the conditions stated in the Notification dated the 14th January 1935.

I
—enclose as earnest-deposit
We
(1) Government Promissory Notes
(2) Calcutta Municipal Debentures
(3) Calcutta Port Trust Debentures
(4) Currency Notes
(5) Cheque for Rs.
(Signature).
Address—
Date.....

9530

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT TULSI PIPE ROAD, NEAR MATUNGA STATION.

Messrs GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 18th day of January, 1935 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the owner the undermentioned Immovable Property on the Premises.

All that vacant piece of land of Foras tenure redeemed from payment of taxes situate at Tulsi-pipe Road, Mahim containing by admeasurement 755 Square Yards or thereabouts formerly 793 Square Yards and registered in the books of the Collector under New No. A/12978 and New Survey No. 3183 and Cadastral Survey No. 556 of Mahim Division and bounded on the East by Tulsi Water Pipe Road, on the West by the property of Gooiraj Gurudeo, on the South by the property of Bai Valibai widow of Nathoo Walji, on the North by the property of Anandrao Vinayak and which said premises are assessed by Municipality under G Ward No. 5526 A and Street No. 2 Upper Mahim.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale as well as for private offers please apply to Messrs Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI and CO.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 16.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotation of New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	4
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	18
Electric Bond Common	7 1/4
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	34 1/2
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel. and Tel	104
Western Union Telg.	31
Radio Corp.	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	43 1/2
New York Central	18 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	13
Erie R. R.	11
Pennsylvania R. R.	22
Union Pacific R. R.	105
Great North Pfd.	14 1/2
National Distillers	26
Hiram Walker	29
Amr. Tobacco B.	83
Dupont de Nemours	94
Bethelehem Steel	31 1/2
United States Steel	37 1/4
American Smelting	36
Int. Nickel of Canada	33
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 3/4
Kennecott Copper	16
Cerro de Pasco Copper	41
International Harvester	39
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	50
General Motors	31 1/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	22
St. Oil of N. J.	42
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	13 3/4
Plymouth Oil	8
American Radiator	14 1/2
Chase Bank	24 1/4
National City Bank	21 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	32
General Foods	34
National Dairy	16 1/2
Canadian Pacific	13

Market better but Good clause problem still undecided.

LONDON METAL MARKET

Little Interest In Tin

The following is the Copper and tin report received from Messrs. M. and B. Stern, London Office dated 4th January:—

"The New Year opens in a much more cheerful atmosphere than has been the case recently and from many sources comes information of trade improvement. Although numerous bearish features are present, and as always seem to loom largest in men's minds it looks as if recovery all round the world is gathering momentum. If this is so, one can only hope that the nations will be quick to grasp the opportunities as they occur, to sweep away many of the restrictions which may have been necessary during the slump but which assuredly will act as a drastic brake as recovery makes progress.

Since issuing our last report not many business days have intervened and idle conditions have ruled in most centres. The tone of the market remains good and with producers of Electro still maintaining their conservative attitude as regards selling policy, both Standard copper and Electro have advanced to a higher figure than that at which they stood prior to the Holidays. Electro is around 7.05 cents. In all probability, the policy of the producers is the best indication that discussions are proceeding satisfactorily and it is understood that the next meeting place is going to be New York in the near future.

The official prices to-day are £28-13-9 to £28/15 cash and £29-2-6 to 29/5 for three months. Best selected at £32 to 32/5 Wire bars at £32/5. Strong sheets at £38.

The turnover for the week is about 6,850 tons.

TIN.

There has been little of interest in this market over the Christmas and New Year Holidays. Statistics for December which appear below were very satisfactory but had little influence on the prices. America is very quiet and there is no demand from the Continent. Official prices to-day are £228-12-6 to 228/15 cash and £228-7-6 to 228/10 for three months.

The turnover for the week is about 680 tons.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES OF ARTIFICIAL SILK BROCADE.

By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Ltd., Bombay and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. Gillumal Gokalchand of Katra Hiralal, Chandni Chowk, Delhi, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 21st January, 1935, at 4-0 P.M. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the two cases of Artificial Silk Brocade, described below:—

1 Case Ralli Showa B 2353 No. 9, containing 42" 30 Yds. 20 Pcs. Artificial Silk Brocade.

1 Case Ralli Showa B 2394 No. 6, containing 52" 30 Yds. 20 Pcs. Artificial Silk Brocade.

Cash against immediate delivery.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Yarn Market Dull And Uninteresting

SINGLE YARNS VERY STEADY

Art-Silks Remain Unchanged

Bombay, Jan. 16.

The Yarn Market has remained very dull and uninteresting throughout the past week and prices have fluctuated within a very narrow ranges. Offtake has been very restricted in all kinds of yarns and buyers do not show any inclination to make further purchases at the present level of prices. Reports from almost all consuming districts are far from encouraging and it seems as though after a continued good demand from almost all consuming districts during the last few weeks, a natural reaction has set in. It is reported that handloom weavers find it extremely difficult to make both ends meet in as much as they are able to realize very poor prices for their cloth and naturally they are not able to make purchases of yarns at the present level of prices. It is no wonder therefore that the demand from almost all important Weaving centres continues to remain dull and lifeless. In the midst of slack demand during the last few days, naturally dealers have been showing anxiety to make sales even at slightly lower prices but buyers are difficult to find. Turnover therefore during the week has been very limited and consists of only scattered quantities in all kinds of yarns. Cotton prices, however, have remained fairly steady and this is the only factor which has helped the yarn prices to remain atleast nominally steady during the last few days. The future tendency is rather uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS.

No important business has been reported from Manchester on account of continued competition from Japanese and Shanghai yarns. During the week twofold Shanghai yarns have been showing easier tendency and naturally enquiries for English yarns have practically been nil.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices of Single Japanese and Shanghai yarns have remained very steady particularly in 40s Shanghai yarn where stocks are small and forward prices have been showing hardening tendency. In case of twofold yarns, however, demand from consuming centres has been rather slack and importers have been quoting somewhat lower prices. As regards Mercerized yarns, the tendency is rather easy probably due to selling pressure from the Japanese Manufacturers. Turnover during the week in Japanese yarns is comparatively better but consuming centres have been offering very small lots and that too at somewhat lower prices. Actual business resulting therefore is very restricted. Sampin have remained fairly steady in sympathy with cotton but Exchange shows some slight easiness during the week.

ART SILK YARNS

Italrayon prices have remained unchanged during the week. Recent arrivals from Italy particularly of 150 Den. have mostly gone into consumption on account of continued good demand both from consuming districts as well as from the Indian Mills. Scarcity of 150 Den. is therefore felt in the market and naturally buyers have turned their attention to Japanese yarns. As foreseated in our previous reports, Japanese Makers and importers have taken advantage of the situation and have been able to make sales of about 1,000 cases for distant shipments at prices which are cheap and attractive. There has been further selling pressure from Japanese Import Houses for distant shipments and it seems as if further business will be possible in the next few days particularly because sellers seem to be very anxious and are even prepared to shade their prices. It is reported that even at the present low and attractive prices the Japanese Makers have been making huge profits and therefore naturally they are very keen sellers for forward deliveries at still lower prices. Reports of further heavy arrivals in Madras by the incoming steamer have produced further easiness in the Southern Indian markets and demand has also fallen off for the time being. It is however believed that after the holidays there will be some improvement in demand in as much as owing to higher prices of cotton yarns weavers find it profitable to take to Artificial Silk yarns in increased quantities. The tendency of the market for spot and near deliveries is rather steady but for forward it is distinctly weak owing to heavy Japanese selling

INDIAN YARNS.

Dealers and consumers have not been taking much interest in any further purchases at the moment on account of high prices and continued slack demand. The sales therefore by our Mills during the week have been very restricted. Prices have been nominally unchanged but sellers are anxious to lower their prices to some extent if they come across any buyers with business in important quantities. Up-country Mills have been making small sales to meet their buyers at reasonable prices. Latest reports about the Ahmedabad Labour dispute has been received by the Trade with satisfaction. Cotton prices have remained very steady and so long any material decline in yarn is not expected but the tendency is distinctly uncertain.

SANKALCHAND G. SHAH & CO.

Raw Cotton Situation

DAMAGE OF WIFTY THOUSAND BALES TO NAVSARI AND BROACH CROP

Arrivals Steadily Increasing

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	May.	July.	Oct.
New York 9-1-35	12.70	12.74	12.59
New York 16-1-35	12.47	12.48	12.27
	—.23	—.26	—.32
	May.	July.	Oct.
Liverpool 9-1-35	6.88	6.85	6.73
Liverpool 16-1-35	6.79	6.76	6.65
	—.09	—.09	—.08

The tone of the American markets has been poor since we last wrote largely as a result of fears that the decision of the Supreme Court might go against the Government in the test case which is now pending over the famous "Gold Clause." We understand there is another case pending disputing the authority of the N. R. A. These matters have brought about a certain amount of nervousness amongst bulls in America most of whose operations have been based on the inflationary programme of the present Administration. Whatever the result in the first of these two cases it is extremely unlikely there will be any change in the gold content of the present dollar.

BEARISH ANNOUNCEMENT

During the week it was announced that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had tentatively fixed a quota of 12 million Tax-free bales for the coming season under the Bankhead Bill. This figure was about in line with expectation, but as this figure will probably be in excess of the consumption of American cotton during the present season, many operators construed the announcement as bearish.

NO ROOM FOR DECLINE

We see little chance of any decline in the price of American Futures so long as so much of the supply is tightly held by the Government. American Futures are now cheap as compared with outside growths and also cheap as compared with the price of actual cotton in America. In fact we are rather surprised that merchants in America who have difficulty in securing cotton do not call for delivery against the Futures contracts.

FROST DAMAGE

The local market has been moving within comparatively narrow limits. During the last few days India has been experiencing a spell of record cold weather and considerable damage has been done to crops in many districts. Cotton has probably suffered less than other crops, but undoubtedly some damage has been done around the Broach area. It is being estimated that the damage in Broach and Surat districts amounts to about 50,000 bales or about 10 per cent of the crop. In Kathiawar the damage possibly may be worse but it is difficult to estimate at present what amount of the crop has been destroyed. The frost reports have had very little effect on the market, the reason probably being that the parity of Indian cotton is now so high there is practically no export demand. In addition we receiving rather poor reports about the local cloth and yarn markets. Not only is there very little fresh demand, but prices are unremunerative, and clearances against previous sales are not satisfactory. Arrivals at the ports of Bombay and Karachi are steadily increasing and stocks are now accumulative. Sentiment in the local market is still bullish but until we see more demand for actual cotton, we cannot recommend purchases.

ALL OVER FISHING BASKET

Alleged Murderers Discharged

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Jan. 17.

Mr. H. G. Lakhia, first class magistrate at Kalyan, has ordered the discharge of three brothers, Janu, Hasha and Kalya, who were hauled up by the Kalyan Taluka police on a charge of murder of Mahadu Kur Patil of Burdul in October last.

The prosecution case was that on the night of October 12 last Mahadu had gone to a streamlet for fishing. His "malai" (basket for catching fish) was found to be missing in the morning. Kalya, the third accused, had an altercation with him over the alleged disappearance of the basket. From words they came to blows. Mahadu referred the matter to the village panchayat. The meeting could reach no decision, as it ended in an uproar. That very evening, Mahadu was found dead. As a result of the investigation, the three accused were arrested.

In all 16 witnesses on behalf of the prosecution were examined.

The accused denied the charge.

The magistrate holding that the deceased might have met with accidental death, discharged the accused on the ground that it was not a fit case to send up for trial before the Sessions Court.

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Public Notices

NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888 AS AMENDED UP-TO-DATE.

WARD ELECTIONS.

The Election in A (Fort), B (Mandvi), C (Bhuleshwar), D (Girgaum), E (Byculla), F (Parel) and G (Mahim) Wards being contested, I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of all persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions.

A (Fort and Harbour) WARD—Twelve Councillors to be Elected.

NO.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. BEHRAM NOWROJI KARANJIA, J.P.	13, Hughes Road.	Merchant and Landlord.
2	Mr. CHARLES PHILIP GREGORY WADE.	4, Currimbhoy Road.	Assistant, Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co.
3	Dr. DADIBA NOWROJI SAHER, L. M. & S., J.P.	126, Mint Road, Fort.	Medical Practitioner.
4	Mr. DAWOODKHAN SHALEBHAI TYEBJEE.	16-16 A, Elphinstone Circle.	Merchant.
5	Mr. GEORGE IRVING GRIFFITHS.	3, Carnegy Road.	Merchant.
6	Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart.	Mazagaon Castle.	Landlord.
7	Sir JEHANGIR BAMANJI BOMON-BEHRAM, Kt., B.A., LL.B., J.P.	253, Colaba Road.	Merchant.
8	Mr. KANJI DWARKADAS, M.A., J.P.	Lloyd Chambers, 58 A, Walkeshwar Road.	Trade Agent, Travancore State.
9	Mr. MATHURADAS TRIKAMJI B.A.	74-78, Walkeshwar Road.	Honorary Congress Worker.
10	Mr. MEYER NISSIM, M.A., J.P.	285, Colaba Road.	Merchant.
11	Mr. MULRAJ KARSONDAS.	8, Babulnath Road.	Merchant.
12	The Hon'ble Sir PHIROZE CURSETJI SETHNA, Kt., O. B. E.	Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.	Merchant.
13	Mr. RAFIUDIN FARIDUDIN MUNSHI.	9-11, Hormasji Street.	Barrister-at-Law.
14	Major SHAVAKSHA ARDESHIR PAYMASTER.	123 A, Colaba Causeway.	Medical Consultant.
15	Prof. SOHRAB RUSTAMJI DAVAR, representing Davar's College of Commerce.	Ruby Mansion, Nepean Sea Road.	Barrister-at-Law.
16	Mr. VICTOR NOEL-PATON.	1-3, Cooperage Road.	Assistant, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Ltd.
17	Mr. YESHWANT GANESH PANDIT.	Amarchand Building, Ballard Road.	Merchant.

B (Mandvi) WARD—Sixteen Councillors to be Elected.

No.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. ABDUL KARIM LAKHANI, ADVOCATE, High Court.	106, Kambekar Street.	Advocate.
2	Mr. ABDUR RAHIM DIMTIMKAR, J.P.	Memnee Building, 1-3, Bellasis Road.	Asstt. Secretary, Anjuman-e-Islam.
3	Mr. ALARAKHIA ABA ALAIYA SETH.	71-101, Erskine Road.	Landlord.
4	Mr. BHAWANJI NATHOOBHAI MAHESHWARI.	27A, Telang Cross Road, Matunga.	Journalist.
5	Dr. ELIJAH MOSES, M.D., J.P.	27-29, Umerkhadi 1st Road.	Medical Practitioner.
6	Mr. GULAM HUSEIN ALIBHAI SINGLE.	157, Dongri Street.	Merchant.
7	Dr. GULAM RASUL AHMED SHEKH, B.Sc., M.B.B.S.	59, Kambekar Street.	Medical Practitioner.
8	Mr. HAJI HASHAM IBRAHIM.	167, Chakla Street.	Merchant.
9	Mr. HAJI MAHOMED JUMA.	5-11, Hummum Street.	Share Broker.
10	Mr. HOOSEINBHOY ABDOOLABHOY LALLJEE.	61, Warden Road,	Merchant & Landlord.
11	Mr. HUSEN ABUBAKAR BAIGMOHAMED	Koor Mansion, Chowpatty.	Merchant.
12	Mr. IBRAHIM JAFAR FURNITUREVALA.	139, Dongri Street.	Merchant.
13	Mr. JAFFERBHOY ABDOOLABHOY LALLJEE.	61, Warden Road.	Merchant & Landlord.
14	Dr. JAMSHEDJI NASARWANJI CHOKSI, M.B.B.S.	Nepean Sea Road.	Medical Practitioner.
15	Dr. JETHALAL VANMALIDAS VORA, L.M. & S.	294, Dongri Street	Medical Practitioner.
16	Dr. JOSEPH ALTINO COLLACO, L.M. & S. M.L.C.	183, Cavel Street.	Medical Practitioner.
17	Mr. KANJI UDESHI, representing the Firm of Padamsi Kanji & Co.	18-20, Clive Road.	Shipping and Clearing Agent.
18	Mr. KASAMALI JAFAR KASAM.	544, Sandhurst Road,	Estate Manager to Prince Ali S. Khan.
19	Mr. KAZI MAHOMED ATAULLA.	3-9, Memonwada Cross Lane.	Press Owner and Merchant.
20	Mr. MAHOMEDBHAI IBRAHIMBHAI M. ROWJEE	187, Samuel Street.	Landlord & Banker.
21	Mr. MANANT KRISHNAMUKHRAM MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.	1, Bhandari Cross Lane.	Advocate.
22	Miss MANIBEN LILADHAR KARA.	13, Hughes Road.	Social Worker.
23	Dr. POONSEY HIRJI MEISHERI, F.C.P.S., L.M.& S., J.P.	Meisheri Mansion, 118, New Chinch Bunder Road.	Medical Practitioner.
24	Mr. SALEBHOY KARIMJI BARODAWALA, J.P.	1A, Altamount Road,	Landlord.
25	Mr. SHIVDAS CHAMPSI THAKKAR.	Ramchandra Mansion, 481-495, Sandhurst Road.	Landlord.
26	Mr. USMAN ADAM MEMON.	485-489, Mahomedalli Road.	Merchant.

C (Bhuleshwar) WARD—Sixteen Councillors to be Elected.

NO.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. BALUBHAI TRIBHUVANDAS DESAI, B.A., LL.B.	Manchharam Buildings, 350, Sandhurst Road.	Advocate.
2	Mr. BHOLANATH PURSHOTTAM WADKE, M.L.C., L.R. I.B.A.	"Twashtashram", 9, Bhandari Street.	Chartered Architect.

Public Notices

C (Bhuleshwar) WARD—(*Continued*)

No.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
3	Mr. CHIRANJILAL RAMCHANDRA LOYALKA.	3, Vachhagandhi Road.	Cotton Merchant.
4	Mr. GORDHANDAS GOCULDAS MORARJI.	3, Harkness Road.	Merchant.
5	Mr. GUNVANTLAL VRAJDAS KAPADIA.	25, Dr. Wilson Street.	Solicitor.
6	Mr. HAJI HASAN AHMED BASAR.	Basar Manzil, 43-47, 1st Ghogari Moholla.	Landlord and Milk Merchant.
7	Mr. HAJI USMAN HAJI VALIMAHOMED MILLWALA	16-28, Masjid Street.	Oil Miller and Exporter.
8	Mr. JETHMAL NARAYANDAS.	232-250, Shaikh Memon Street.	Merchant.
9	Dr. JOSEPH ALBAN D'SOUZA, B.A., L.M. & S. J.P., M.L.C.	183 A, Cavel Street.	Medical Practitioner.
10	Dr. KHURSHED J. J. CURSETJI, B.A., B.Hy., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.)	269 A, Princess Street.	Medical Practitioner.
11	Mr. LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE	29-33, Bora Bazaar Street.	Landlord and Merchant.
12	Mrs. LILAVATI KANAYALAL MUNSHI	1, Babulnath 2nd Cross Road.	Public Worker.
13	Mr. MAHOMEDALI ALLABUX, J.P.	119-123, Parel Road, Bhendi Bazaar.	Merchant.
14	Mr MANIKRAM NANABHAI TALPADE, B.A., LL.B	31-35, Kolbhat Street.	Advocate, (A.S.).
15	Mr MOHANLAL MAGANLAL DESAI, B.A., LL.B.	27-29, Parekh Street.	Advocate.
16	Dr. MOTIRAM BALKRISHNA VELKAR. L.M. & S.	372, Girgaum Road.	Physician.
17	Mr NARAYANJI PARSHOTAM SANGANI.	27-29, Kolbhat Street.	Coal Merchant.
18	Mr. PARSHRAM DETARAM SHAMDASANI.	33-35, New Queen's Road.	Banker.
19	Mr. RAMANLAL TRIKAMLAL SHAH.	139 A, Bhuleshwar Street.	Businessman.
20	Mr. RAMCHANDRA MADHAVRAM BHAT, C.B.E., J.P.	481-495, Sandhurst Road.	Merchant and Landlord.
21	Dr. SAYAD HUSEN MIAN BAVAMIA KADRI	159, Bapu Khote Street.	Physician.
22	Mr. SOONDARDAS MORARJI.	30, Nepean Sea Road.	Merchant.
23	Mr TAHERBHAI MAHOMEDALI.	19, Dhabu Street.	Merchant.
24	Mr. VITHAL NARAYAN VEDAK, B.A., LL.B.	209 A, Vincent Road.	Advocate.
25	Mr VITHALDAS DAMODAR GOVINDJEE.	128-140, Princess Street.	Cloth Merchant
26	Mr. YUSUF MEHERALLY, representing Messrs Muljl Liladhar and Co.	Bombay View, Forjett Street.	Merchant.

D (Girgaum) WARD—Fourteen Councillors to be Elected.

No.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE	DESCRIPTION
1	Mr. ARDESHIR PESTANJI SABAVALA, B.A., Bar-at-Law.	The Retreat, Colaba.	Barrister-at-Law.
2	Mr. BABURAM RAMBHAJAN TEVARI, B.A., LL.B.	19, Parsiwada 1st Lane.	Advocate.
3	Mr. DATTATRAYA SAKHARAM BABREKAR, B.A., LL.B.	6-10, Tribhuwan Road.	Advocate.
4	Mr. DAYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL.	30, Parikh Street.	Inspector, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
5	Mr. ERACHSHA RUSTAMJI HIRJIBEHEDIN, J.P.	5, Alexandra Road.	Journalist.
6	Dr GOPAL VINAYAK DESHMUKH, M.D. (Lon.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)	39, Pedder Road,	Consulting Surgeon.
7	Mr. HAJI ALIMAHOMED JALALUDDIN.	44, Islampura.	Landlord and Businessman.
8	Dr. HOMI FRAMJI PAVRI, M.C.P.S. (Bom.), M.B.B.S.	18, Alexandra Road.	Medical Practitioner.
9	Mr. JAGANNATH SHIVAJI SAVANT, B.A., LL.B.	293, Lamington Road, South.	Advocate.
10	Mrs. JAISHRI NAISHADH RAIJI.	68 H, Nepean Sea Road.	Social Worker.
11	Mr. JANARDAN BALKRISHNA BANKER, B.A.	33-37, Lamington Road, South.	Teacher.
12	Mr. KHURSHED FRAMJI NARIMAN, B.A., LL.B.	25, Love Grove Road.	Advocate.
13	Mr. KRISHNARAO HARISCHANDRA GOREGAOKAR, B.A., LL.B., J.P.	63, Procter Road.	Solicitor and Notary Public.
14	Dr. Mrs. MALINIBAI BHALCHANDRA SUKTHANKAR, M.B.B.S.	Shantaram House, 6 Walkeshwar Road.	Medical Practitioner.
15	Mr. MANEK ARDESHIR KARANJAWALA, M.A., LL.B.	16, Walkeshwar Road.	Advocate.
16	Mr MINOCHEHER RUSTAM MASANI, B.A., (Bom.), LL.B. (Lond.)	60 A, Hughes Road.	Barrister-at-Law.
17	Mr. NAGINDAS TRIBHOVANDAS MASTER, B.A., LL.B.	Dalmia House, 28, Babulnath Road.	Solicitor.
18	Mr. RAGHUNATH SHIVRAM NIMKAR, Representing Girni Kamgar Union	118 B, Sun Mill Road.	Journalist.
19	Mr. SADASHIV KANOJI PATIL	386, Girgaum Back Road.	Journalist.
20	Mrs. SHASHIKALA VINAYAK DHOTRE.	Shivram Bhuvan, 21-23, Mugbhat Cross Lane.	Social Worker.
21	Mr. SITARAM CHINTAMAN JOSHI, M.A., LL.B.	Soman Building, 206-208, Girgaum Road.	Advocate (O.S.) and Trade Union Worker.
22	Mr. THOMAS SINCLAIR KENNEDY.	5 A, Wilderness Road.	Partner, Messrs. Glenfield & Kennedy.
23	Dr VALENTINE VIEGAS, M.B., B.S.	21, Chaupati Sea Face.	Medical Practitioner.
24	Mr. VASANT SHRIKRISHNA VELINKAR, B.A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law.	Oomer Mansion, 107, Warden Road.	Barrister-at-Law.

E (Byculla) WARD—Twelve Councillors to be Elected.

NO.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. ABDUL LATIF CURTAY. J.P.	85-93, Pinjrapole Street.	Landlord.
2	Mr. ABDUL RAZAK ABDULLA	21, Souter Street.	Landlord.
3	Mr. ALI BAHADURKHAN KHANBAHADUR KHAN.	2-12, Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar.	Journalist.
4	Mr. DOSTMAHOMED GULAMHUSEIN KHAIRAZ.	7, Chaupaty Sea Face.	Merchant.
5	Mr. FATEHMAHOMED HAJI RAMZAN	108-114, Shekh Budan Comodin Street.	Secretary, Anjuman-e-Saadatul Kaunain.
6	Mr. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS, B.A..	248-252, Walkeshwar Road.	Share Broker.
7	Dr. MAFALDO UBALDO MASCARENHAS, L. M. & S., J.P.	16, Matarpakhadi Oart.	Medical Practitioner.

(Continued on page 4).

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.
Bombay: Jan. 17.
S.S. Hatipara, Capt. P. Gordon, Bassein via Colombo (Agts: M M and Co.)

DEPARTURES.
Bombay: Jan. 17.
S.S. Gambhira, Capt. H.S. Graham, Coast Ports and Karachi.
„ Belgium Maru, Capt. T Jone, Kobe via Singapore and China.
„ Drachenfels, Capt. J. Wildmann, Coast Ports and Karachi.
„ Vasna, Capt. J. Rowe, Busrah via Karachi.
„ Queda, Capt. R. Trimble, Rangoon via Mangalore .
„ Moldavia, Capt. C.H.C. Allen Sydney via Colombo.

LOADING.
Bombay: Jan. 17.
S.S. Bandra, Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.
„ Varsova, Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.
„ Strathnavar, Europe ports.
„ Sumatra, Italian ports via Karachi.
„ Burdwan, Europe ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan. 17.
1 Lisbon Maru 4308, Kathiawar Ports 18-1, N Y Kaisha.
2 C/o Mobilo 4250, Marmagoa 19-1-35 F F Campbell and Co.
8 Hatipara 4893, Bhavnagar 19-1, M M and Co.
7 Drachenfels, 2579, Karachi, 17-1, L Edwards, Ltd.
8 Warfield 3805, U Kingdom 23-1, M M and Co.
12 Toyana Maru 4396, Karachi 20-1, N Y Kaisha.
15 Kenya 4646, Durban 23-1, M M and Co.
16 C/o Canterbury 3290, Karachi 22-1-35, K Nixon and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Vasna 2036, Busrah 17-1-35, M M & Co.
6 Tofaku Maru, 4259, Japan, 15-1, O S Kaisha.
7 Belgium Maru 4315, Japan 12-1, O S Kaisha.
10-11 Alipore 3241, Japan 28-1, M M and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

C R Jalarashmi 2681, Rangoon 18-1, Scindia S N Co.
D E, Kifuku Maru, 4259, Moji, 23-1, O S Kaisha.
F Islami 3617, Jeddah 24-1, T Morrison and Co.
G Oostcappelle 348, M Coast 18-1 Merchant S N Co.
K Natravati, 699, N F, N F, B S N Co
N Forafric 2123, N F, N F, T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Mirzapore, 21-1, P and O S N Co.
Chitral, 24-1, P and O S N Co.
Durenda, 29-1, P and O S N Co.
Narkunda, 31-1, P and O S N Co.
Bhutan, 1-2, P and O S N Co.
Carthage, 17-2, P and O S N Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
S. S. President Harrison, 25-1-35, Lionel Edward Ltd
FROM HAMBURG.
Meliskerk 18-1-35 L Edwards Co
Ockenfels 1-2-35 L Edwards Co.
Wolfburg 7-2-35 L Edwards Co.
Goldenfels 22-2-35, L Edwards Co.
FROM KOBE.
Tango Maru 30-1, N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 15-2, N Y Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 25-2, N Y Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA
Straithard 19-1-35 P & O S N Co.
Maloja, 2-2, P and O S N Co.
FROM BUSRAH.
Vita 26-1, M M & Co.
Bankura 31-1, M M and Co.
FROM RANGOON
Clare Lilley, 20-1, M M and Co.
FROM DUBLIN
Teria 26-1-35 M M & Co.
Karanja, 9-2, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.
Strathanaver, 19-1-35, P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 26-1, P & O S N Co.
Maloja 2-2 P & O S Co.
Naldera 9--2 P & O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
City of Mobil, 19-1, K N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia 14-2, Grahams Trading Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Sommenfels, 16-1, L. Edwards & Co.
BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.
S.S. Forafric 16-1-35
„ Belgium Maru .... „
„ Oostcappelle .... „
„ Islami ..... „
„ City of Canterbury . „

Public Notices

E (Byculla) WARD—*(Continued)*

No.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
8	Mr. MAHOMED HAJI ISMAIL VARIAVA.	384, Arthur Road.	Merchant.
9	Mr. MAHOMED MUSA KILLEDAR.	727, Killedar Street.	Landlord & Merchant.
10	Mr. MAHOMED UMAR RAJAB.	15 B—17 A, Mahomedan Street.	Trade Union Worker.
11	Dr. MANEKSHA NOWROJI BULSARA, L. M. & S., (Bom.), D. P. H. (Cantab.).	5, 1st Carpenter Street.	Medical Practitioner.
12	Mr. NAUSHIR CURSETJI BHARUCHA, M.A., LL.B.	466-472, Kalbadevi Road.	Legal Practitioner.
13	Mr. PUNJABHAI THAKERSI.	50-62, New Nagpada Road.	Landlord & Merchant.
14.	Mr. RAMCHANDRA ARJUN GOLE.	25-35, 3rd Peerkhan Lane.	Clerk in the Mazgaon Dock.
15	Mr. SAYAD ABDUL RAZAK SAYAD ABDUL VAHAB.	Screne House, Souter Street.	Merchant.
16	Mr. SAYAJI LAKSHMAN SILAM, B.A., LL.B.	69 A, Kamatipura 2nd Street.	Contractor.
17	Mr. SHANKAR KRISHNAJI PUPALA.	11, Kamatipura 6th Street.	Building Contractor.
18	Mr. VAMAN GANESH TAMHANE, M.A., LL.B.	616 H, DeLisle Road.	Advocate.

F (Parel) WARD—Eight Councillors to be Elected.

No.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. BALKRISHNA JANOJI DEORUKHKAR.	8, Suparibag Road.	Social Worker.
2	Mr. BHAGWANTRAO GANGADHAR PARELKAR.	40-1, Parel Village Road.	Social Worker & Landlord.
3	Mr. COOVERJI JETHABHAI SHAH.	435-441, Suparibag Road.	Merchant.
4	Dr. DATTATRAYA GOPAL TENDULKAR, M.B.B.S., L.C.P. & S.	101A, King Edward Road.	Medical Practitioner.
5	Mr. HAJI USMAN POONAVALA.	34, Motlibai Street.	Leather Merchant.
6	Mr. JAGADISH CHANDRA MAITRA.	Vasant Vihar, Tilak Road, Parsi Colony.	Journalist & Social Worker.
7	Mr. KALPATHI SUBRAMANI RAMCHANDRA IYER, representing Indian Insurance Companies' Association.	Chandra Nivas, Brahminwada Road.	Secretary, Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., and Landlord.
8	Mr. KESHAV GANESH TAMBE, L.C.E.	88, Vincent Cross Road.	Consulting Architect and Civil Engineer.
9	Mr. MAHOMED SULEMAN MITHA, M.L.C., J.P.	27, Kolsa Street.	Merchant.
10	Mr. MANCHERJI EDALJI JOSHI, L.C.E., M.I.E., J.P.	Plot No. 724, Road No. 3, Parsi Colony, Dadar.	Retired Municipal Engineer.
11	Mr. MORESHWAR VASUDEO DONDE, B.A.	149A, Jehangir Merwanji Road.	Social Worker.
12	Mr. NANABHOY LUXUMON.	61, Parel Village.	Landlord.
13.	Mr. PANDHARINATH DADABHAI DHUME.	Ganesh Bhuvan, Sir Bhalchandra Road.	Managing Clerk, Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Lambert, Solicitors.
14.	Mr. PARSHOTAM TRIKAMDAS	Agnes Villa, Ville Parle.	Barrister-at-Law.
15.	Mr. SAKHARAM BABAJI MAHADESHWAR.	142-A, Dadar Road.	Businessman.
16.	Mr. SAKHARAM GOVINDJI KENI.	Plot No. 750, Road No. 5, Parsi Colony.	Landlord.
17.	Mr. SITARAM BHAURAM KENY, J.P.	93, Bhoiwada Road.	Landlord and Social Worker.
18.	Dr. SORAB PHIROZESHAH MEHTA, B.A., L.M. & S., J.P.	277, Parel Chawl Road.	Medical Practitioner.
19.	Mr. VASANT BHAGWANT KARNIK.	Hanuman Terrace, Tara Temple Lane.	Advocate.

G (Mahim) WARD—Eight Councillors to be Elected.

No.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1	Mr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN TARALKAR.	197, Ferguson Road.	Social Worker.
2.	Mr. CHIMANLAL MANCHUBHAI.	183, Cadell Road.	Landlord.
3.	Mr. DINSHA KAVASJI DARUVALA.	"Ahunavar," 617, Jam-e-Jamshed Road.	Merchant.
4.	Mr. ISHWARBHAI SOMABHAI PATEL, L.A.A., D.Com.	Kanti Building, 117-121, Lady Hardinge Road.	Accountant & Auditor.
5.	Mrs. KAVERIBAI MANSUKHRAM DIVECHA.	Plot 84, Shriram Bhuvan, Hindu Colony.	Social Worker.
6.	Mr. LAKSHMAN GANESH PRADHAN, B.A., LL.B.	136, Chamer Baug Road.	Advocate.
7.	Mr. MAHADEORAO LAKSHMANRAO DAHANUKAR.	Shrikrishna Nivas, Kalbadevi Road.	Merchant & Landlord.
8.	Mr. MAHOMED UMAR ABDUL RASUL.	148, Nagdevi Street.	Merchant.
9.	Dr. MORESHWAR CHINTAMAN JAVLE, J.P.	Mayor Building, 71C, Dadar Road.	Medical Practitioner.
10.	Mr. MUKUND JANARDAN DANDEKAR.	304B, Bhangar Wadi, Girgaum Back Road.	Landlord.
11.	Mr. NAGESH MAHADEO KALE, B.A., LL.B., S.T.C.D.	Rangari Building, DeLisle Road.	Principal, Maharashtra High School.
12.	Mr. PURSHOTAM VASUDEV WAGH.	7, Topiwala Lane.	Commission Agent.
13.	Mr. RAJARAM KESHAV VAIDYA, B.A.	382, Lady Jamshedji Road.	Social Worker.
14.	Khan Bahadur SHEKH MEHERBUX HAJI KADARBUX, M.L.C., J.P.	6-8, Cadell Road.	Estate Owner & Merchant.
15.	Mr. SUNDARRAO PANDURANG ATHAVLE.	37D, Dadar Road.	Businessman.

THE POLL will be taken on TUESDAY, the 22nd January, 1935, from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the places mentioned below:

A WARD (Fort)	—	Esplanade Maidan, opposite the New High School, Waudby Road.
B WARD (Mandvi)	—	City Improvement Trust Sports-ground plot, Dongri
C WARD (Bhuleshwar)	—	Esplanade Maidan, opposite St. Xavier College, Cruickshank Road.
D WARD (Girgaum)	—	Gowalia Tank Reclamation.
E WARD (Byculla)	—	Government Plot at the junction of Victoria Gardens Road and Shepherd Road.
F WARD (Parel)	—	The reclaimed Naigaum Tank site near the Dadar Fire Brigade Station.
G WARD (Mahim)	—	Shivaji Park, Hindu Gymkhana, Dadar.

Ballot cards will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote, and each such person will be supplied on person
there are seats for the Ward. al application with one ballot card containing as many tickets as

No ballot card will be supplied except on production of an official slip (bearing the voter's number) supplied to the voter EITHER BY THE MUNICIPAL SLIP CLERK OR BY THE CANDIDATE.

In the case of a Company other than a Joint Stock Co. or a Firm entered in the Ward Roll as a voter, the ballot card will be issued to the member of such Company or Firm whose name already

Public Notices

appears in the Roll or to the member whose name has been communicated before 5 p.m. (B.T.) on Tuesday the 15th January, 1935, to the Assessor & Collector under section 28 (e) of the Municipal Act as having been authorised to vote at the Ward Election on behalf of such Company or Firm, or, where no such name has been so communicated, to any person, who produces to the Polling Officer a properly executed general power of attorney from such Company or Firm.

The Polling Superintendent will give such assistance as may be required to any voter who is by reason of illiteracy, physical or other disability unable to vote in the manner prescribed.

No persons except the voters, the candidates, and their agents authorised by the Municipal Commissioner in this behalf, will be allowed to enter the Polling Booths. The candidates and their agents will not be allowed to stay in the ballot box compartments or in the adjoining passages except for such time as may be necessary for registering their own votes.

AFTER A VOTER HAS RECEIVED HIS BALLOT CARD, NO CANDIDATE OR HIS AGENT WILL BE ALLOWED TO COMMUNICATE WITH HIM IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER.

The attention of candidates and voters is invited to Sections 171-B, 171-C, 171-D, 171-E, and 171-F of the Indian Penal Code (Act No. XLV of 1860) as amended by the Indian Elections Offences and Enquiries Act XXXIX. of 1920.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th January, 1935.

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

List Of Civil Appointments Announced

The following Civil appointments have been announced in the Bombay Government Gazette:

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Mr. Justice S. S. Rangnekar, Barrister-at-law, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted, from the 18th June leave on full allowances for three months followed by leave on half allowances for one month and two days.

Mr. K. K. Gadgil, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Thana, has been invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts up to the amount of Rs. 100 within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Thana.

Mr. H. A. Critchell has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind, and to post him under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, Karachi and Tatta Districts, for practical district training, with effect from the date on which he reported himself for duty to that officer, pending further orders.

The following further appointments have been made:—

Mr. Muhammad Shariff Khan Haniff Khan, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, vice Mr. C. M. S. Yates.

Syed J. M. Peerzada, on completion of his practical training to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. Muhammad Shariff Khan Haniff Khan transferred.

Rao Saheb D. L. Karnik to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. J. R. Harris transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. D. S. Joshi, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Broach and Panch Mahals District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. Jamnadas C. Shah, Mahalkari of Halol and a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Broach and Panch Mahals District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. R. M. Bhise, Officiating Assistant Judge, Broach and Panch Mahals District, to hold enquiries into Local Board election cases generally in the Broach Division of the Broach and Panch Mahals District.

The magisterial powers conferred on Mr. B. B. Shrotri, at present Head Karkun to the Mahalkari at Mahableshwar, by Government Notification, Home Department, within the limits of the Satara District, are withdrawn.

Mr. E. V. Castellino, Registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is granted, with effect from the 8th November 1934, leave on average pay up to the 17th January 1935 and thereafter on half average pay up to the 28th February 1935 inclusive.

Shaikh Mohyuddin Shaikh Vazir to be First Grade Deputy Collector with effect from 3rd December 1934 vice Mr. A. H. Dracup promoted to the newly listed post of Collector.

Mr. Jayram Krishna Sawant to officiate as District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, during the absence of Mr. S. K. Wodeyar on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. Rudrya Sivlingayya Hiremath, on return to duty, to officiate temporarily as Collector of Dharwar, vice Mr. L. N. Brown, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. M. J. Desai, I.C.S., on completion of his special duty, to officiate as Collector of Dharwar vice Mr. R. S. Hiremath, pending further orders.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 19th February 1935.

Mr. G. S. Singh, Divisional Forest Officer, West Thana, to be Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, vice Mr. R. J. Smith proceeding on leave.

Mr. T. K. Mirchandani, Assistant to the Forest Engineer, to be Divisional Forest Officer, West Thana, vice Mr. G. S. Singh, transferred.

Captain H. S. Waters, officiating Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology, Grant Medical College, and Superintendent, Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for two months and seven days, with effect from 19th January 1935.

Mr. H. A. Maniar, to be Professor of Dermatology for a period of five years with effect from the date he takes over charge of the post.

Mr. C. A. Amesur, to be Professor of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases for a period of five years with effect from 1st January 1935.

On return from leave Mr. Pandurang Krishnarao Shinde, to be Executive Engineer, Dharwar Division, vice Mr. E. T. Roch, proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. R. Thomas, Assistant Executive Engineer, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Irrigation Research Division, vice Mr. W. A. Evershed, proceeding on leave.

Mr. Ramchandra R. Khanolkar, Assistant Engineer, to officiate, until further orders, as Executive Engineer, Belgaum Division, vice Mr. R. A. Fitzherbert, proceeding on leave.

The Nizam of Hyderabad has donated Rs. 2 lakhs to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund.—United Press.

U. S. Gold Clause Fears

REVALUATION OF DOLLAR TO FORMER GOLD VALUE IMPROBABLE

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

After a comparatively long period of quietness the International Exchange Markets have once again become very active with wide fluctuations caused by the uncertainty regarding the pending 'gold clause cases' in the United States of America. The exchange value of the sterling has depreciated from 4.91 13/16dols. on 10th January to 4.84 dols. on the 15th instant, a little below the old parity, but again recovered to 4.88 dols. on the 17th instant. But the sterling in terms of francs has appreciated from 74.15 francs to 74.90 and again declined to 74.28 francs on the above dates. An important feature of the international exchanges is that dollar has remained exceptionally firm both in terms of sterling and franc, and the Paris-New York cross rate sore well above the export point rendering it profitable to ship gold from Paris to New York. These hectic fluctuations in international exchanges is chiefly to the fear that the pending decision of the Supreme Court regarding the United States gold policy may be unfavourable to the U. S. Government.

A small number of the American bond holders have instituted legal proceedings in the Supreme Court at Washington, against the United States administration demanding the right of payment in gold on their securities as a provision for such a payment is provided by the introduction of the gold clause in bonds.

AWAITING SUPREME COURT'S DECISION.

The whole of the commercial world is anxiously awaiting the Supreme Court's decision which is expected to be delivered in February. In case the decision of the Supreme Court goes against the U. S. Administration, the Treasury will have to pay the bond holders either more dollars as the gold content of the present dollar was reduced by about 40 per cent. last year, or revalue the dollar to its old gold value, to pay in terms of the original gold dollars. In one case it is inflationary, and in the other it is deflationary, but in both cases these bonds will appreciate in value. The continental speculators believing that the decision of the Supreme Court will be adverse to the U. S. Government, are transferring all their available funds to U. S. A. for the purchase of these bonds in anticipation of a higher price for them in future. This in short is the main reason for the recent flight of capital to U. S. A. in such enormous quantities causing violent disturbances in the International Exchange Markets. Further the weakness of sterling in terms of dollars and firmness in terms of francs and other gold currencies, suggest that the transference of a large amount of capital has been effected through London. Again there has been of late, an increased flow of capital to New York because of the anticipated boom in the New York Stock Exchange, as a result of the huge expenditure on public works outlined in the latest proposals of President Roosevelt.

PERPLEXING PROBLEM.

In all probability the Supreme Court may uphold the American Government's contention that the abrogation of the gold clause was necessary, in the interests of the nation to relieve it from the clutches of the severe economic crisis. But if the Supreme Court holds that the introduction of the gold clause in bonds provides protection for the bond holders against depreciation, and declares its verdict against the U. S. Administration, the problem is rather serious and really perplexing. As the foreign bond holders only can claim payment in gold bullion, and as the American bond holders cannot demand such payment, it can be confidently expected that the President can tide over—this situation by resorting to slight inflationary measures and by releasing a part of the enormous gold reserves without causing any dislocation in the internal economy of America. Under any circumstances the revaluation of the dollar to its former gold value is ruled out as a possibility as it will bring with it all the deflationary evils which affect the trade and industry of the country. And so this may be considered as a passing phase causing a temporary dislocation in the equilibrium of the International Exchange Markets.

3 MILL WORKERS TO PAY FINE

Sequel To Assault On Head Jobber

The "revolt" against the Head-jobber of a mill who appears to have worried his assistants to pay him a certain "Bakshish" or "Hush" money in order to let them remain in their posts has resulted not only in their summary dismissal from service by the management but in the imposition of fines.

Ramnarayan Mathura, Balram Kuchi, Dukhli Zagadi and [illegible], all mill workers, were charged before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, with causing hurt to Ramkishore Hazra, the Head-Jobber of the Frame Department of the Crown Mills.

On November 30, 1934, the Head-jobber found fault with the work of Zagadi, the third accused in the case. The exchange of hot words that ensued led to the first and second accused also going in the affray. The Head-jobber had to lie unconscious for two days.

The magistrate found them all guilty and sentenced Mathura to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to undergo 3 months' R.I.; Balder Kuchi, the second accused to pay Rs. 100 fine, in default, to 4 months' R.I.; Zagadi, the third accused to Rs. 25 fine, in default to 2 months' R.I.

CAN MAGISTRATE SIT OVER CIVIL COURT'S DECISION?

"Conflict Would Lead To Undesirable Confusion"

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Jan. 16.

"Unfortunately it is too true that this sort of anomaly (a Magistrate sitting in judgment over the correctness of the decision of a civil court) is likely to arise if the Magistrate comes to the conclusion different from what the Sub-Judge has arrived at and the position would certainly be most unsatisfactory. Any Court is bound to attach greater value to the decision of the Civil Court on a question of this sort than to the decision of a Magistrate and if unfortunately there is conflict of the decision there would be an undesirable confusion".

These were the observations made yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, in the course of his judgment rejecting the petition preferred by Jethmat Bhanuji, Jitmal Kasturji (two Marwari moneylenders) and Ramchandra Vinayak Dongre (a bailiff of the sub-judge's court) against whom a charge of extortion has been framed by the second class magistrate inspite of the decision of the Civil Court to the contrary, for reporting their case to the Bombay High Court with a recommendation to set aside the order of the lower court. The Sessions Judge held that at that stage it was not necessary to do so.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari, Advocate, appeared for the applicants, Mr. A. V. Dighe for the opponent (Haridas Lakshmidas), and Mr. A. V. Chitre for the crown.

FACTS OF THE CASE

The facts of the case were that the first two applicants obtained a decree against the opponent for Rs. 140. A notice was served by the bailiff (third applicant) on January 4, 1934 for the recovery of the decretal amount. Four days later the two Marwaris had gone to Mol village for certain business. There the opponent suggested that he would give two bullocks in part satisfaction of the decree. According to the applicants the price fixed was Rs. 70. Receipts were exchanged. The bullocks, however, remained with the opponent. Later the opponent alleged that the applicants had threatened him to the effect that unless the decretal amount was paid, a warrant of attachment would be issued, and the opponent would be disgraced in the eyes of the public. He said that the bullocks were worth Rs. 150. The Sub-Judge found that the allegations were absolutely false. The opponent then approached the second class magistrate and filed a complaint against the decree-holders and the bailiff charging them with extortion. An inquiry was held and the Magistrate framed a charge of extortion inspite of the order of the sub-judge to the contrary.

The applicants' pleader urged that the action of the magistrate amounted to abuse of powers. Further the questions before the magistrate were identical with those of the Civil Court.

HIGH COURT'S REVISIONAL POWERS.

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment, observed that the revisional powers of the High Court were not to be invoked in each and every case where the Sessions Judge might differ from the view of the Magistrate as to the appraisement of the value to be attached to the decision of the Civil Court. Much less could these powers be invoked, when the Magistrate had not yet expressed any definite opinion on that question, but had simply framed a charge. It could not be urged that the magistrate had acted without jurisdiction or illegally in framing the charge, and because there was a decision of the Civil Court on identical points. At that stage it was not necessary to refer the case for orders of the High Court for exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction, because it was still open for the applicants to urge these points before the Magistrate.

Natal Indian Sees Mahatma

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

Mr. S. Ramtahal Kanhie, a South African Indian who has come here from Natal visited Mahatmaji this morning.

Mr. Kanhie was formerly acquainted with Mahatmaji while in South Africa.—United Press.

Colaba Observatory, Bombay

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17-1-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.029 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 57.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 47.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 72.3 degrees 10.6 below normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 53.8 degrees 12.7 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 39 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours at 8 a.m. 258 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 17-1-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 64.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.17 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.01 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 14, 1991
Muslim: Shavaal 12, 1353
Parsi: Amardad 15, 1304
Sunrise: 7h 15m
Sunset: 6h. 24m
High Tide: 11-18
Low Tide: 6-06 17-23
Radio Exhibition, C. J. Hall.
Art Exhibition, Bombay Art Society, Town Hall, opening by Governor, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 19

Art Exhibition: Bombay Art Society show, Town Hall, open to public daily 9 a.m.—7-30 p.m. till February 3.
Bombay Races: Thirteenth Day of Winter Meeting.

SUNDAY, January 20.

Art Exhibition, Bombay Art Society show, Town Hall, open to public daily 9 a.m.—7-30 p.m. till February 3.

MONDAY, January 21

Art Exhibition: Bombay Art Society show, Town Hall, open to public daily 9 a.m.—7-30 p.m. till February 3.
University of Bombay: Wilson Philological Lecture, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 22

Art Exhibition: Bombay Art Society show, Town Hall, open to public daily 9 a.m.—7-30 p.m. till February 3.
Municipal General Elections: Polling Day: 8-10 a.m. to 7-10 p.m.
University of Bombay: Wilson Philological Lecture, 5-45 p.m.

ELECTION MEETING AT GAMDEVI

A meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. in J. K. Buildings, Gamdevi to support the candidature of Mr. R. S Nimbkar in 'D' Ward.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The P and O mail steamer 'Chitral' with the mails from London of the 16th instant passed Suez at midnight on the 16th instant.

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE UNION

The annual meeting of the past students, professors and others interested, will be held to-day (Friday) at the New Hall of the B. P. C. C. Congress House, Girgaon Back Road at 8 p.m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

A public lecture, Mr. Ardeshir N. Bilimoria, Editor the "Cheraq" Navsari will lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject: "Miracles of Lord Zoroaster in the light of modern science."

The REGAL
THE LAST DAY
at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS
Brian AHERNE • Madge EVANS
Romance—Comedy—Pathos!

TO-MORROW

THE BIGGEST, GAYEST, LOVELIEST, MUSICAL IN THE WORLD!

THE CAPITOL
THE LAST DAY
at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
FAME MEANT NOTHING TO HER....She wanted....
DANNY BOY
A thrilling tale of mother-love!
POPULAR SONGS!
TO-MORROW
The Stars of "CIMARRON"
IRENE DUNNE
RICHARD DIX
in
"STINGAREE"
Love in the arms of Danger!

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Now and Forever" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Danny Boy" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"What Every Woman Knows" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nav Bharat" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira", M. A. Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Samaj-Ki-Bhul" Time as usual.
WEST END—"The Tyrant" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Lilies of the Field". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shah Baheram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
PALACE—"George White's Scandals" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Prince of Arcadia" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Sultana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Little Friend" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Hour. "Brunswick Brevities. The latest hits on Brunswick and Melotone Records. (Sponsored by the Brunswick Saloon.) 2 p.m. Close down.
6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Hafiz-an-Hour with Marathi songs. 7 p.m. Vinayak Krishna Kunte, Vocal Music 7-30 p.m. Talk "Flower—Its History and Legend."—(In Gujarati). By "Gak" 8 p.m. European programme. Empire relay. 9 p.m. Time signal. Indian Programme, General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. European Programme Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-30 p.m. Empire relay. SB. from A Relay from the Rotary Club. 10 p.m. (from Taj Mahal Hotel). His Excellency the Governor of Bombay Report of the Joint Select Committee 11 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Symphonians. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. (By kind permission of the Management, The Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.) 11-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close down.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, will conduct the weekly public class at the Batliboi's Institute, to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) and at the Ashram on Sunday the 20th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

SUBURBAN RESIDENTS' MEETING

A public meeting of the residents of the Bombay Suburban District will be held at Andheri at Gagadhar Hall today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. to protest against the proposed levy of taxes on motor vehicles. Mr. R. P. Masani will preside.

SRI VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM

The Vanabojan Festival of Sri Venkatesa Baghavan falls on the 27th instant (Sunday) at Goregaon. There will be festivals at night both at Khar and Matunga (G. I. P.). Full programme will be published next week.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—
A wall calendar from Gold Field Leather Factory, Bombay.
A wall calendar and a handkerchief from the Upper Sind Cigarettes Manufacturing Co., Sukkar.

MALARIA CARRYING MOSQUITO

The following are some of the places in Bombay city, where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria Carrying mosquito, was detected breeding during the week ending 12-1-1935.
Connaught Road No. 20 (Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.) Underground masonry tank.

MR. FRENCH ELECTED BOMBAY PORT TRUSTEE

Bombay, Jan. 17.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. F. H. French of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd., to serve as the Chamber's representative on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of Mr. T. E. Cunningham, resigned. A. P.

GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIP LECTURE

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute. Mr. Sohrab Jamshedji Bulsara, will deliver to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road, his second lecture of the Government Fellowship Lecture series on "God in the Avesta: the Philosophic aspect: The Glory of the Divine Manifestation and Its Work in Nature."

ELECTION MEETING AT GHAUPATTY

A mass meeting will be held on Chaupatty on Sunday (20th instant) at 6 p.m. to support the candidature of Labour leaders viz. Miss Maniben Kara (B Ward), R. S. Nimbkar (D Ward) and V. B. Karnik (F Ward) in the ensuing Municipal elections. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

MANIBEN KARA FOR MANDVI WARD

A new feature has been introduced in the Mandvi Ward by Miss Maniben Kara, the Labour candidate and her supporters in their electioneering campaign. Five street corner meetings, were held on Wednesday night, which were addressed by Miss Maniben Kara, Dr. Choksy, R. S. Nimbkar and others.
The voters were requested to vote solidly for the two Labour candidates, Miss Kara and Dr. Choksey, and thus secure two seats for tried fighters in the cause of the poor.

Plaintiffs Failed To Prove Their Right To Sue

Case Against Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co. Dismissed With Costs

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court in the suit filed by Jeevanram Shevbux against the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. and others.
The plaintiffs sought to recover debentures of the value of Rs. 11,10,000 from the second defendants Messrs. Vijbhukhandas and Co. in which Sir Chunilal Mehta is a partner.
The hearing of the suit took place more than a month ago, after which judgment was reserved by his lordship, and it is now delivered with a finding against the plaintiffs.

RS. 70 LAKHS DEBENTURES.

In 1929, the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. issued debentures worth Rs. 70 lakhs, out of which debentures worh Rs. 11,10,000, which are the subject matter of the present suit, were mortgaged to the Eastern Bank as a security for a loan of Rs. 6,60,000 advanced by the Bank to the Company.
In February 1930 an application for winding up the Company was made to the High Court. Thereafter, a scheme for the reconstruction of the company was sanctioned by the Co. In February the plaintiffs and the third defendants were taken as partners of the managing agents' firm who were Messrs. Morarjee Gokuldas and Co.
In February 1931, the Company entered into a hypothecation agreement with the plaintiffs and the third defendants who agreed to advance to the Company Rs. 12 lakhs immediately and Rs. 8 lakhs more by the end of that year, and as a security for this loan the company agreed to give them the debentures of Rs. 11,10,000, then mortgaged to the Eastern Bank, when they were redeemed some months later on repayment of the loan to the Bank.
The plaintiffs stated that by a subsequent arrangement they alone secured all the rights and obligations which under the agreement with the Company were jointly vested in them and the third defendants.

"BREACH OF AGREEMNT."

The plaintiffs alleged that when the loan of Rs. 6,60,000 was due for repayment to the Eastern Bank, the Company borrowed Rs. 6 lakhs from the second defendants, mortgaging to them the debentures of Rs. 11,10,000 which were then redeemed from the Bank. This was a breach of the agreement by which the Company had agreed to give the debentures to the plaintiffs and the third defendants as a security for their loan to the Company.
Under these circumstances the plaintiffs filed this suit to recover the debentures in dispute.
In delivering judgment, his lordship observed that the plaintiffs did not assert in the plaint that they and the third defendants were jointly entitled to the possession of the debentures. On the contrary, the claim made by the plaintiffs was that they were solely entitled to redeem and get the debentures. If the third defendants had no interest in the debentures, as alleged by the plaintiffs, his lordship failed to see why they were joined as defendants in the suit.
"I have often found," his lordship remarked, "that parties are made defendants in suits in the High Court without any justification, and when counsel are asked the reason, they are unable to give any and merely said that they were made parties for greater precaution."

WHERE PLAINTIFFS FAILED.

In this case, continued his lordship, the plaintiffs' cause of action was based on the agreement with the Company dated 29th August 1932 whereby they claimed to be entitled to all the rights under that agreement. But the plaintiffs had failed to prove this agreement. Seeing that on this ground the suit would be dismissed, they had applied for leave to amend the plaint by pleading that by a writing dated 9th August 1934 the third defendants had assigned to them all their rights and remedies in respect of the debentures. In his lordship's opinion the proposed amendments were entirely inconsistent with the plaintiff's case as made out in their plaint. The plaintiffs, therefore, could not be allowed to set up a new cause of action quite different from the cause of action disclosed in the plaint.

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

As the plaintiffs had failed to prove their right to sue, the suit was dismissed with costs.
Sir Jamshed Kanga, Advocate-General, with Messrs. F. J. Coltman, M. C. Setalvad and C. K. Daphtary, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs.
Mr. K. M. Munshi with Mr. M. L. Maneckshaw, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first and second defendants.
The third defendant did not appear.

NEW SCHEME OF SUBURBAN AMALGAMATION

Limits Of Bandra, Vile Parle And Juhu Municipal Districts Gazetted

"The Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the formal orders for the new scheme of Suburban Amalgamation.
There are three separate orders, one extending the limits of the Municipal Borough of Bandra, and defining the areas to be included therein, the second similarly defining the areas to be included in Vile Parle, and the third defining the areas to be included in the Municipal district of Juhu.

BANDRA

Areas to be included within the limits of the Municipal borough of Bandra.
(a) All lands included within the the revenue limits of the village of Bandra, except the Fifle Ranges consisting of Survey Nos. 133, 259, 324, 378, 381, 384, 385, 387 and 389 of Bandra.
(b) All lands included within the revenue limits of Danda.
(c) All lands included within the revenue limits of the village of Vile Parle south of the line which forms the southern boundary of the aerodrome site at Juhu, then runs towards the south along the western boundary of Ghodbundar Road up to the north-east corner of Survey No. 156 of Vile Parle, then crosses the Ghodbundar Road and runs along northern boundaries of Survey Nos. 155 and 154 and western and northern boundaries of Survey Nos 151 and cuts the B. B. and C. I. Railway line and then runs along the northern boundaries of Survey Nos. 136-A, 138, 134, 131, 126 and 127 and cuts Survey Nos. 114 and 113 at right angles to the eastern boundary of Survey No. 113 of Vile Parle up to the village boundary of Kolekalyan.
(d) All lands included within the revenue limits of the village of Kolekalyan that fall to the west of the boundary of the Kurla Municipality, except the Santa Cruz Military area.

VILE PARLE

Areas to be included within the limits of the Municipal district of Vile Parle.
(a) All lands in the revenue village of Vile Parle which fall inside a line which, beginning from the junction of the boundaries of Andheri, Vile Parle and Juhu villages on the north-west, follows the common boundary of Vile Parle and Juhu villages southwards to the northern boundary of the Juhu Aerodrome, then follows the northern and eastern boundaries of Juhu Aerodrome and the eastern boundary of Survey No. 265 of Vile Parle down to the north-east corner of survey No. 156, cuts the Ghodbunder Road, and after running along the northern boundaries of Survey Nos. 155, 154 and the western and northern boundaries of Survey No. 151 cuts the B. B. and C. I. Railway line and then running along the northern boundaries of Survey Nos. 136-A, 138, 134, 131, 126 and 127 cuts across Survey Nos. 114 and 113 till it meets the eastern boundary of Survey No. 113 at the common boundary of the Vile Parle and Kolekalyan villages and thereafter follows the western boundary of the Imperial Airship lands up to the common boundary of Vile Parle and Shahar villages follows that boundary until it meets the boundary of Bamanwada village (which includes Survey Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 17 of Bamanwada) and thereafter follows the common boundary of Vile Parle and Bamanwada villages upto its junction with the boundary of Chakala village and thereafter includes all the lands described in paragraph (b) below.
(b) All lands in the revenue villages of Andheri, Ambivli (except Survey Nos. 134, 31, 32, 116, 30, 38, 39, 40 109-A 109-B, 35, 36, 34, 33 and 37), Bandivli (except Survey Nos. 26, 36, 37 and 26), Ismailia Gundavli, Morga (except Survey Nos. 26, to 36 and a portion of Survey Nos. 23 and 9) Survey Nos. 26, 27, 78, 36 and 80 of Mulgaon, Chakala (except Survey Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6A, 6B, the plot called Supervisors' Quarters, C. S. Railway, the gaothan, Survey Nos. 9, 14, 15, 16, 39 to 44, 58 to 67, 71 to 75, 84 to 88, 89A, 89B, 90 to 104, the tank and Survey No. 105).

JUHU

Areas to be included within the limits of the Municipal districts of Juhu.
All lands included within the revenue limits of the village of Juhu up to the eastern boundary of Juhu Aerodrome.

MODERN INDIAN ART IN LONDON

Some Impressions

Capt. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Director of the School of Art, who has recently returned from his leave in England described some of his impressions of the exhibition of modern Indian Art, arranged by the India Society in London to the Students' Union of the School on Wednesday evening.
Speaking about the exhibits from Western India, he said that they were very favourably received by a number of competent critics, artists and those in London interested generally in Indian art and culture.
He said that the visitors to the exhibition came from all classes. The average Londoner was keenly interested in the colour, pattern and the decorative bent of the artists in Western India like Mr. Adurkar, Ahivasi, Chimulkar, Bhagwat, Sampat and others of the same class. But the average Londoner was not the only visitor to the exhibition. There were those who were eagerly watching the modern trend of art in India. To them, the iconographic line of Mr. Salegaonkar compared with the more plastic line of Mr. Adurkar were an "agreeable surprise" and intensely interesting experience. The problem as some of them said was for modern Indian artists to "assimilate the third dimension."
He concluded with the observation that artists in India should maintain the distinction in outlook and treatment they inherited and add to them the guidance which forms in Nature offered. He said that he was sorry, the economic conditions of the artists prevented them from securing for their pictures the frames suitable for the big show in London. He hoped, however, that they would in future, in the near future, be able to obtain these facilities.
The Secretary of the Union thanked the speaker and the meeting terminated.

DR. KHAN SAHIB

Permission To Interview Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan Not Refused

The "Chronicle" understands that there is no truth in the report that Dr. Khan Saheb has not been given permission to see Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who is lodged in the Sabarmati jail.

MR. A. P. SABAWALA'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. A. P. Sabawala in the course of his manifesto says:—
I have been a sitting Member of the Corporation for the last six years from 'D' Ward, during which period I have also been a member of the Standing Committee and Chairman of the Tramways and Telephone Committee.
I now approach you with confidence, having served the interests of the ratepayers in the past. I have worked for retrenchment in the top-heavy establishment of our Municipality. This will in course of time effect a saving of lakhs of rupees a year.
If elected, I shall work for a reduction in the General tax.
(2) For an ample and continuous supply of water.
(3) For maintenance of amenities.

PLEA FOR ENCOURAGING STUDY OF GERMAN

A meeting of the German Society was held on Wednesday evening at the Ram Mohan English School, when Principal S. B. Hudlikar gave a lecture on German literature. The lecturer gave a birds'-eye view of German literature, and pointed out how many useful ideas Indians could borrow from German writers.
This first lecture will now be followed by a series of other lectures when the works of writers like Hauptmann, Sudermann, Ludwig, Heyse and others will be taken up in detail.
Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri, who presided, pointed out how German language was useful for medical, scientific, educational, and commercial purposes. He hoped that the principals of secondary schools in Bombay would encourage German in their schools from June of this year.
Principal S. D. Kothare spoke from his own experience that it was quite possible to learn German in three months, and begin to take a real interest in German literature. Everything depended on the way in which German was taught. If taught in the proper way, one became interested in the subject from the very beginning. He also expressed a hope that High Schools in Bombay would encourage the study of German.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Radio Journal

"The Radio Talkie and Electric News" is obviously more wide-ranged than its title would indicate. For, it is meant to "educate the public in industrial arts, sound sciences and practical politics." In fact, the first number of the journal contains articles on such varied subjects as "Angel of Healing," "Black Magic," "State and Religion," "A Plain Pot-Pourri of Politics," along with news and informative articles on the radio-talkies and electric news.
The journal has been well-arranged and profusely illustrated. Only the picture of "Music-Mad" on the cover should have been less "arty" and more artistic. If, as the editor rightly proposes to "popularize" art, the journal should, naturally, have as modern and effective pictures as the "radio, talkie and electric news." The picture on the cover and the picture which conveys the editor's greetings do not belong to that class.
The price of the journal (annas four) is reasonably moderate and it may be hoped that the journal will be of increasing service to its readers.

Bombay's Water-Supply

There was a complaint from the Malabar Hill and Mazagaon residents last October that the water they received from water taps was coloured and deteriorated. An analytical examination of the water of the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs showed that the deterioration was due to the gardens above the reservoirs. It appears the roofs of the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Gardens are porous. Some bacteria were also found within the reservoirs. No infection, however, has been caused thereby. A section of the reservoir at Malabar Hill has been recently cleaned with satisfactory results and both the reservoirs will be cleaned from time to time as necessity arises.

WOMEN STUDENTS IN MEDICAL COLLEGES

Revised Rules For Grant Of Scholarship

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—
The Government of Bombay have issued revised rules for the grant of scholarships to women students in Medical Colleges.
Two scholarships of Rs. 40 per mensem each will be allotted every year, one each in rotation to the four Revenue Divisions of the Presidency, viz., Central Division, Northern Division, Southern Division and Sind. For the sake of convenience, Central Division and Northern Division will participate for the award of the two scholarships one year and Sind and Southern Division will participate in the following year:—

SIND SCHOLARSHIP

Besides these two scholarships, there is one other scholarship of Rs. 40 per mensem available every year for students from Sind. This scholarship has been sanctioned as a temporary measure only. The question whether it should continue to be granted as a permanent measure is to be considered after three years.
The Surgeon General has been authorised to transfer the scholarships from one Division to another if no suitable candidate is forthcoming from any one Division.

MUST STUDY IN BOMBAY

Candidates from the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for the two permanent scholarships must study at one of the colleges in the Bombay Presidency recognised by Government for the purpose of these scholarships, for the Bombay University degree of M. B. B. S. or the Diploma of Membership of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay. Candidates from Sind for the two permanent scholarships and for the one scholarship sanctioned temporarily must study at one of the colleges in the Bombay Presidency recognised by Government for the purpose of these scholarships, for the Bombay University degree of M. B. B. S. or the Diploma of Membership of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, or they may, at their option, study at the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi, for the Punjab University degree of M. B. B. S.
The tenure of the scholarships is for 5 years.

CONDITIONS OF APPLICANT

An applicant whose age must be between 16 and 30 years should be a "bona fide" permanent inhabitant of one of the four Divisions and her application for scholarship must be submitted through the Collector of the District concerned and the Principal of the College concerned, so as to reach the Surgeon General not later than the 30th June of each year. In the case however of the candidate studying at the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, Delhi, the application must reach the Surgeon General through the Collector of the district in which the applicant has a domicile and the Principal of the College as stated above, not later than the 15th October of each year. Candidates for the scholarships will be selected by the Surgeon General on the recommendation of the Principal.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1935

RENT-PAYERS' DUTY

On Tuesday next the rent-payers of Bombay will be called upon to elect their representatives to the Municipal Corporation, and it is earnestly to be hoped that they will discharge this great responsibility with the full sense of responsibility the occasion demands. The electors should realise that the general elections are the only opportunity they get, and that too, once in three years, to exercise some real control over the civic affairs that affect their well-being, and that, once the elections are over, they cannot, for want of the power of recall, control their representatives, even if they betray the trust imposed in them. It is, therefore, necessary for the electors to exercise the greatest care in the very selection of their representatives. They should select only those who have not only the requisite intellectual capacity, but who also truly represent their wants and wishes and may be trusted to be earnest in the discharge of their duties. That is the only real test they should apply to the candidates that seek their suffrage. On the other hand, it is nothing less than a disgrace for any voters to support a candidate for no better reason than that he belongs to their community or sect or hails from their district or province. It is but too true that in the past such petty considerations have influenced not a few voters. But it is time, indeed, that voters shed every trace of communalism, sectarianism and provincialism and voted solely for true merit.

Support Congressmen

Speaking more specifically, it is the duty of the voters to see that every Congress candidate is successful. Their full list published in these columns yesterday shows that they are all capable and earnest workers and fully deserve the suffrage of the voters. Moreover, Congress prestige has got to be vindicated even in civic affairs, if only for the reason that no other body in the country is fighting more earnestly to make local self-government a reality. It is a pity that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided not to contest the elections direct, but has contented itself with an appeal to the voters to support those Congress candidates who have served and suffered for the country. But it is up to the voters to make amends for the mistake of the B.P.C.C. Their task will be easy because, fortunately, the Congressmen, who have offered themselves as candidates, though not formally selected by the B.P.C.C., are fully worthy of public support. Since these candidates do not possess the advantage of the organised assistance of the B.P.C.C. the Congress-minded voters should make good that defect by working as Congress-propagandists and persuade voters in general to vote solidly for Congress.

Remember Nariman

One unfortunate consequence of the failure of the B.P.C.C. to contest the elections direct is that the several Congress candidates have been carrying on propaganda, more or less, individually with but little attempt at concerted action. But it is the duty of the voters, speaking generally, to divide their votes equally, wherever possible, among the Congress candidates, even if all the candidates have not been able to communicate with them in their election propaganda. It is not ordinarily desirable to make any distinction among the Congress candidates. But the voters of the "D" Ward ought to see that Mr. K.F. Nariman's success is made absolutely certain, and well beyond the possibility of a doubt. That is certainly due to the President of the B.P.C.C., the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress Session in Bombay, a veteran Corporator and a tried and trusted champion of every popular cause. It will be a disgrace to the B.P.C.C. and the City of Bombay, if Mr. Nariman's success is in the least jeopardised.

A Minister's Apologia

The "Times of India" has given prominence to an enthusiastic and "gushing" eulogy of the J.P.C. Report. It is a cheap imitation of British Diehards and businessmen without their saving grace: They, at least, are animated by a sense, however cynical and selfish, of national self-respect; this eulogy conspicuously lacks it. Its only quality is that it is a pronouncement by an "Indian Minister," the Hon. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto. There is really nothing in his statement that deserves consideration. But since Sir Shah Nawaz is a "Minister" his apologia is more or less entitled to the compliment of a notice—and also because it is to some extent instructive in a way.

We take only two points which he himself, we are confident, would regard as the most typical, telling and material in his statement: "..... but all the achievements," he says, "of the British in India for the last century and half, which are responsible for the present awakening of the political consciousness in India, are ignored though we ought to have been profoundly grateful." As an echo of the "ma-bap" cry, which has guided many a good man to his destination—Khan Bahadurship or Rai Bahadurship—it is admirable. And it may also be admirable as typifying whatever intellectual qualities, if any, are necessary to qualify for ministership in India. But may we suggest to Sir Shah Nawaz that he has missed something through his ignorance of Indian and comparative world history during the last 150 years?

"There is," he says further, "much loose and irresponsible, and very widespread propaganda that some of the first measures under Swaraj would be the repudiation of the National Debts of the Government of India, and the imposition of restrictions on British trade that would drive some of it into extinction, and generally an attitude of hostility to the British people." Sir Shah Nawaz evidently claims to know more than the people themselves, who are accused of "loose and irresponsible" propaganda. But no less remarkable fact is that this gentleman has attended the proceedings of the Round Table Conferences and heard Gandhiji's authoritative statements about the debts question. And, no wonder, that such a man knows, or pretends to know, nothing about the real position of the Britishers' "vast interest and stakes" in India and the real implications of the safeguards. In the midst, rather towards the end, of this proud revelry of ignorance occurs the solemn declaration: "The demoralisation of the ordinary persons is still greater. Decent people hesitate to utter their honest convictions." How amusing, if also a little tragic!

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS FOR BOMBAY

Was Voting Communal?

(By Mr. S. R. Tendolkar).

It is, perhaps, not generally known that the papers relating to the Assembly elections are open to public inspection 'subject to such conditions and the payment of such fee, if any, as the Local Government may impose.' No conditions or fee had been prescribed to the knowledge of the Collector of Bombay and Returning Officer till the elections were over; and yet when I applied to the Returning Officer for inspection of documents immediately after the declaration of the election result, he refused to give unconditional inspection and wrote to Government for directions. These directions were communicated to me on the 3rd of January 1935 and required me to pay a fee for inspection although I was not shown any public notification imposing any such fee I paid the fee under protest as months had already been wasted; and went through a very interesting, if somewhat laborious, inspection with a view to ascertain what I consider is a matter of great public importance, viz., how far the voting was communal and how far the Congress mandate to its voters to divide their votes between the two Congress candidates was carried out.

Votes For Cowasji

It is well-known that there were at the election candidates belonging to three communities, viz., Parsis, the Gujaratis and the Deccanis; and it is the voting of these communities alone that I will concern myself with.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir secured his 18,140 votes as under:—

16560 from 8280 voters who gave him two votes each
91 from voters who gave him a vote each and destroyed their other vote
694 from voters who gave him one vote and the other to Dr. Deshmukh.
301 from voters who gave him one vote and the other to Mr Jamnadas
494 from voters who gave him one vote and the other to Mr. Munshi.

18140

Non-Parsi Votes

It is thus clear that 8371 voters voted exclusively for Sir Cowasji. There were roughly 5,800 Parsi voters on the roll of whom some 4,000 must have gone to the polls. It is safe to assume that a bulk of these voters voted for Sir Cowasji: and this was apparent to any one who watched the polling in the D Ward, as I did, where the booth of Sir Cowasji was in the morning overflowing with Parsi voters. In this ward alone 2,476 voters voted exclusively for Sir Cowasji. But besides these Parsi voters at least 4,500 non-Parsi voters must have voted exclusively for Sir Cowasji. Some of these must no doubt be Christians. But there were only about 3,000 Christian voters on the roll, of whom not more than 2,000 could have gone to the polls; and a good few of them openly voted for the Congress. It follows, therefore, that between 2,500 and 3,500 Gujarati or Deccani voters must have voted exclusively for Sir Cowasji. In addition, the 1,489 other votes who gave only a vote each to Sir Cowasji and the other vote to another candidate were clearly voting non-communally.

Supporters of Jamnadas

Let us next take the votes polled by Mr. Jamnadas. The total of 5,607 was made up as under:—

4324 from voters who gave him two votes each
37 from voters who gave him a vote each destroying the other vote
301 from voters who gave him one vote and the other to Sir Cowasji
645 from voters who gave him one vote and the other to Dr. Deshmukh
300 from voters who gave him one vote and the other to Mr. Munshi.

5607

Mr. Jamnadas had the open support of the Kelkar group and leading members of that group from Poona addressed many a meeting in Bombay. The principal workers of Mr. Jamnadas were mostly Deccanis. It is, therefore, safe to assume that a bulk of the voters who voted exclusively for him were Deccanis; and this was demonstrated by the voting in D Ward where 820 voters voted exclusively for him. Almost all the volunteers of Mr. Jamna-

(Continued on page 8.)

BETRAYAL OF INDIA

How Britain Denies Self-Determination To India While Helping Saar To Declare Its Will

By K. F. NARIMAN.

Two political events of great importance are now taking place in the Western world that furnish tragic illustrations and sad reminders of the great betrayal of the East in general and India in particular. They are the Saar Plebiscite and J. P. C. Report. Twenty years ago, India contributed both in men and money, generously and ungrudgingly, to help the Allied cause in which she had no direct interest, nor even concern, in the hope and belief that the enunciation and triumph of the great principle of self-determination, for which the titanic struggle was supposed to be carried on, would ultimately bring about her redemption. Similar sentiments inspired Egypt, and she had further to sacrifice and suppress her religious scruples and feelings, to be an ally of Christian nations, fighting against the Khalifa of the Islamic world.

War Promises Forgotten

At that critical juncture, when the Central German steam-roller was pressing on with perilous speed, India's contribution to the great cause was universally acknowledged and East was hailed as the saviour and redeemer of the West. But as soon as the dangerous period of War was over and peace and security in Europe prevailed, the sweet-tongued Churchill again began to malign India, war-time sweet-pledges evaporated in the peace-time calm atmosphere. In this respect victimised India and Egypt sail in the same Imperial boat, both disillusioned, disappointed, desperate and helpless.

Tragic Anomaly

Turkey that fought bravely for the defeated enemies, gained her complete freedom and stands today as a glorious and inspiring example of the only Islamic Republic in the world. India and Egypt that fought valiantly for the victorious Allies are made to pay heavily for their co-operation and are still struggling for the most elementary and fundamental rights of self-determination. Who can explain such tragic anomalies?

Saar And India

Saar-land, smaller both in area and population than the smallest Province in India, in fact resembling a second-class Indian District, is nevertheless given the right of full self-determination, in the most liberal and fullest sense of that term, and its unhampered and unrestricted national verdict decides 'the Flag' its people will serve and obey of their own free-will and choice. And this process is carried on, as if to tantalize us, under the aegis and protecting wings of the same British Imperialism, that simultaneously attempts, against our will and in spite of our united protests, to impose an unacceptable and unwanted constitution on the whole of this vast and ancient land. British troops are despatched to Saar to safeguard and ensure the freedom of vote and conscience and protect Democracy. No interference, official or otherwise, is permitted or tolerated and the lucky Saarlanders are given all opportunities and facilities to express freely and without fear or favour their real inner voice; whereas almost simultaneously, news comes from New Delhi of the appointment of Official Whip and Deputy and Assistant Whips, whose principal function will be to whip in all the wavering and calculating M. L. A.'s during the impending J. P. C. Report debate in the Assembly as the officials' and nominees' votes will be the principal factor in pronouncing the 'National verdict'! In Biblical expression "Vox Dei Vox Populi," that is, the voice of God is the same as voice of people; but in Indian bureaucratic phraseology the voice of Delhi and Simla din-gods is supposed to represent and re-echo the real inner-voice and sentiment of the Indian people. The very idea of a 'Constituent Assembly' for India is scouted at and laughed out as ridiculous, impractical and absurd; still plebiscite, which is the root and foundation, and goes much further than a Constituent Assembly and is a more complicated and elaborate process, is considered the only equitable, fair and possible solution for a national problem of much less importance and significance, and affecting an infinitely smaller area and population.

(To Be Continued).

Frankly Speaking

ZINOVIEFF SENSATION

Under a regime of Dictatorship, apologies and retractions, it is quite intelligible, are as easy as they are really meaningless. Zinovieff and his friends, who had differences with the present Soviet regime, were expelled from the Communist Party and otherwise underwent hardships consequential to their opposition. If they "retracted" then, as they did, it was not because they had changed their views or sincerely reconciled themselves to M. Stalin and his administration. But whether they have actually been involved in "a counter-revolutionary plot" is open to question for two reasons. In the first place even the mildest opposition to a dictatorial regime amounts to a "counter-revolution". In the second their confession of guilt comes through a semi-official source. But even if they have "pleaded guilty"—perhaps just as they had retracted formerly—it would be a tragedy, indeed, if severe punishment were inflicted on old servants of a cause by the leader himself, for the time being, of that cause.

ISSUE OF FIRST-RATE IMPORTANCE.

With the presence of Congressmen inside they will have a lively time of it in the Assembly. As was only to be expected, even the first series of questions intended to be asked raise interesting problems, although they will be extremely uncomfortable to Government. The alleged anti-Gandhi circular inevitably occupies the place of honour. We are sure Mr. Asaf Ali and other Congress members will see to it that the facts about it are unreservedly submitted to the House. We are glad that the proceedings on the first day will commence with an adjournment motion on the subject by Mr. Satyamurti. It is really a matter of first rate public importance. And it is an eminently fit and appropriate issue for a first serious trial of strength between Congress and Government.

DETENUS AND ANDAMANS

Another important question is in the name of Mr. Mohanlal Saxena. It relates to detenus. The question of their detention and treatment given to them has to be thoroughly thrashed out. Congress cannot be a party to the perversion of a principle which is implicit in the detention of persons without an open public trial. Mr. Mohanlal Saxena also asks for facilities for members of the Assembly to visit the Andamans to see conditions there for themselves. A mild furore—the best that a tame Assembly could do—was raised some time ago. But it subsided before Sir Harry Haig's imperious dogmatism. The subject deserves to be revived. And Government must give the facilities as demanded—unless the visit of Congress M.L.A.'s constitutes a danger to Law and Order and public tranquillity among the convicted population of the Andamans or it may lead to an intensification of the ill-placed faith in super-naturalism on the part of the aborigines still living there.

MRS. ASHBY BLUNDERS

We sincerely hope we are not doing any injustice to Mrs. Corbett Ashby. But her farewell interview at Karachi appears to us to suffer from over-confidence when she says: "I feel I have seen in India in three weeks what others could not have seen in months." It is true that she has had extremely favourable opportunities but if her references to Gandhiji in that interview and her impression of how he would react to developments in regard to the "Reforms" question represent the result of what she has seen, then, so far at least as the political mind of India is concerned, her visit was in vain. Her views, as communicated by the Associated Press, leave a distasteful impression. She appears as if she were apologising for the National Government. Worse still, she appears to suggest that there is little serious fundamental defect in the J. P. C. scheme and that with a few minor modifications here and there accompanied by a verbal inclusion of the phrase "Dominion Status," no less a person than Mahatma Gandhi himself would be likely to re-consider his position! Mrs. Corbett Ashby, like every one else, is entitled to her opinion, to her conclusions however wrong, and to her sentiments, but she would be doing a grave injustice to this country if she spoke her views in England and elsewhere, as if she were interpreting with authority the political mind of India.

NECESSARY RELIEF.

Two members of the Bombay Legislative Council are understood to have tabled a resolution, to be moved at the forthcoming budget session of the Council, urging Government to remit not less than 50 per cent. of the land revenue in 1935 to actual cultivators. Whether Government accept the resolution or not, even the temporary relief is essential in view of the continuance of agricultural depression in the country. This fact needs to be impressed upon Government by, among others, the cultivators themselves. It is desirable for them to hold meetings and conferences to demand this relief and ventilate their grievances in general, with such help as they can get from local Congress leaders.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Assembly President

Thus the problem is really baffling but we are sure that both the Government and the Congress Party want to have a President who would be fair to both the sides. After all if a President is partial to one side, the other side is strong enough numerically to give trouble and make it unpleasant for the Chair to function. May we suggest that the Leader of the House, representing the Government Party, should hold consultation with Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Jinnah, Aney and Sir Abdur Rahim to determine a common name who could be backed by all the parties? If informal talks can succeed in this matter the political effect of that achievement would be enormous and the unfortunate tension at present existing will largely disappear. Let the choice fall on the best man irrespective of communal or sectional considerations, and if a common selection can be made it will record a happy beginning for the new Assembly.—"Roy's Weekly."

Ticklish Situation

Speaking of Sjt. Bose one is reminded of the rather ticklish situation in which he now finds himself due to the summons that he has received from the Governor-General asking him to attend the next session of the Legislative Assembly which commences at New Delhi on January 21 next. As a State prisoner Sjt. Bose does not enjoy any freedom of movement; it is therefore not possible for him to obey the Governor-General's summons to attend the Legislative Assembly without violating the order restraining his movements. The restraint order, we presume, has also been issued under the authority of the Governor-General and his Council. It is therefore a nice predicament in which Sjt. Bose finds himself in as much as it is not easy for him to decide which of the two orders to obey the summons to attend the Assembly being in effect as much an order as the restraint order.—"A. B. Patrika."

Sir Reginald Craddock says that he has studied the trade agreement at length without finding what benefits have been conferred on either party.

Well, it's the students' own fault. He must try again.

* * * *

It is reported by the A. P. I. that pending the election of the President, Sir Cowasji Jehangir or Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhry will be called upon by the Viceroy to fill the chair.

Now what is wrong with Sir Md Yakub? Or why not give a chance, if only temporarily, to Bhai Parmanand to rise above his nationalism on the floor?

* * * *

The "Manchester Guardian" asserts that "no power on earth can much longer prevent the infiltration of democratic ideas and institutions into the States' territories."

The British journal is guilty of two kinds of sedition:—

(1) Indian Indian, since it questions and denies, by implication, the sovereignty of Their Highnesses and

(2) British Indian, since it almost deliberately and wantonly ignores the Pol——the Paramount Power

* * * *

"Leading representatives of 18 countries," says a cable, "took part in the discussion at the preliminary meeting of the International Shipping Conference which opened on Tuesday in London under the chairmanship of Lord Essendon.

India was represented, we trust, by her leading representative, Lord Essendon himself.

* * * *

"A revolutionary scheme to achieve unity for English Christians will," it is understood by Reuter, "be submitted at a convocation on January 23."

It will certainly be a revolutionary scheme. Christ was not a nationalist much less an Imperialist.

* * * *

Apropos of the Italo-Abyssinian problem it is believed in Geneva that "informal conversations between the disputants may yet settle the dispute."

This belief is traceable to the perfectly reasonable desire to spare the League of Nations the embarrassment of acting for Italy.

* * * *

ONE MAN DRIVES OFF GANG OF DACOITS

Rs. 5,000 Stolen

—Anglo-India.

A unique feat no doubt, but unquestionably pro...able too.

* * * *

We firmly believe in the goodwill and honesty of purpose of the British public and the British Parliament to lead us to full dominion status when we are ready for it.

—Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto.

Naturally. The fitness for Ministership depends on "our" firmly believing that "we" are worthless otherwise—we mean, that "we" are not fit for dominion status etc., etc.

* * * *

Apropos of the statement of Sir S. N. Bhutto (who is also a Khan Bahadur to boot) it is suggested that he did not mean it to constitute a defence of the J. P. . Report or of the benefits India has drived during the last 150 years. He rather intended it to serve along with his Ministership as a consolidated argument against British dominat'on in India.

We, however cannot vouch for the suggestion.

* * * *

"I am as patriotic as the man voicing the extremist views" protests Sir Shah Nawaz.

Of course he is. The only difference is in the objectivity of patriotism; territori'l and so on.

* * * *

THE SAAR MINES

Common Interests Of France & Germany

—Calcutta Paper.

And both Wilhelmstrasse and Quai D'Orsay shout in unison.

"They're MINE."

* * * *

The little man furtively entered the florist's shop.

"I want three potted geraniums," he whispered to the assistant.

The latter shook his head.

"I'm afraid we are right out of geraniums at the moment," he replied. "I can let you have some very nice potted chrysanthemums."

"No, they won't do," replied the little man, looking more worried than ever. "I wanted the geraniums to replace some I had promised my wife to water while she was away."

Millowners In A Quandary

Overproduction Problem More Acute

Plea For Stopping Double Shift

The following is a copy of a confidential circular issued by the Secretary of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, to all weaving mills in India:—

Under instructions from the Chairman of my Association I am writing to ascertain your views upon a proposal which has been under consideration by the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, the object of which is to keep the production of cotton mills in India to a figure more or less in consonance with the potential demand. For some time the Association has been maintaining records as to the extent of double shift working in the country and its effect upon the productive capacity of the industry as a whole. The information collected indicates that in the year ending 31st August 1934 an equivalent of 26,423 looms worked double shift as compared with 20,000 in the previous year. This extent of double shift working in 1933-34 did not do more than compensate for the drop in production which took place in Bombay during that year owing to the closing down of a large group of mills and a strike of roughly two months' duration, but the total production of the country was high enough to depress the prices obtained for cloth to most unsatisfactory levels although there had been some improvement in the economic condition of the country.

INCREASED PRODUCTION

2. Since the end of August 1934, the production of the industry has rapidly increased. This increase in production has been due to three causes:—

(a) Re-opening under new management of a large number of mills formerly managed by Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons in Bombay;

(b) An increase in the number of mills throughout the country working double shifts; and

(c) The opening of a large number of newly erected mills in various centres.

3. The net result of all these is that even if there is no increase in the amount of double shift working, Indian mills production in 1934-35 will amount to at least 3,300 million yards. This figure makes due allowance for the drop in production following on the introduction of the 54-hour working week in British India on 1st January 1935 Imports, although low, are unlikely to be less than 900 million yards. Excluding the handloom production, therefore about 4,200 million yards at least of cotton piecegoods will be placed on the Indian market. This figure, as will be seen from the table below, is in excess of what has been put on the market in any previous year:—

FIGURES AT A GLANCE.

Statement showing the quantities of cloth put on the Indian Market during the last six years.

	Goods put on Indian Market by Indian Mills	Imports.	Total piecegoods put on market.
	(In Million Yards)		
1928-29	2,058	1,937	3,995
1929-30	2,273	1,919	4,192
1930-31	2,726	890	3,616
1931-32	2,926	776	3,702
1932-33	2,951	1,225	4,176
1933-34	3,125	796	3,921
1934-35 (Estimate) ..	3,315	900 ..	4,215

4. In 1935-36 on a very conservative estimate, if the present rate of double shift working continues, the total production of Indian Mills will not be less than 3,500 million yards. The indications are that importations from abroad are likely to exceed slightly the 1934-35 figure of 900 million yards which would mean in all, between 4,400 and 4,500 million yards of piecegoods would be put on the Indian market from all sources in 1935-36.

"DISASTROUS RESULTS"

5. Our information is that it is the intention of many more mills to adopt the double shift system of working when the 9-hour day comes into operation, and if this intention is carried into effect the figure of 4,500 million yards mentioned above is likely to be considerably exceeded with disastrous results upon the financial position of the industry. It is recognised that the forward bookings of mills are at present time substantial, and that stocks are not greater than normal, but it must be equally apparent to all mills that the transactions which have been effected in the last few months have been at levels which yield little or no return to mills.

DROP IN PRICE OF CLOTH

6. Another fact which emerges from a study of the situation is that recent increase in production has resulted in a substantial increase in the price which has to be paid for the raw material and has been accompanied by a drop in the price of cloth, and these two factors have obliterated the saving in production costs which results from double shift working.

7. The general feeling of a large number of mill-owners is that unless production is brought down to more reasonable levels all mills will have the greatest difficulty in selling their outturn during the coming year, and even if the out-turn is sold, unremunerative prices will have to be accepted for it

"RESTRICT PRODUCTION"

8. On a consideration of all the facts of the case, the Committee of this Association are of the opinion that a concerted effort should be made to keep production within reasonable bounds and that this could best be done by individual mills agreeing to work not more than a single shift. I am instructed to request you to give this matter your immediate and careful consideration and let me know before 31st December 1934 whether your mills would be willing to restrict their operation to a single shift working if over 80 per cent of the active power looms in India agreed to do so.

"STOP DOUBLE SHIFT"

9. I need hardly say that unless something is done to restrict double shift working, it is possible that a number of the larger and financially stronger mills which are now working a single shift may be forced to adopt the double shift system of working, and in this event, the over-production problem would become immediately acute and price levels still further depressed. If the double shift working were stopped altogether, all-India production for 1935-36 would be reduced to a figure which would be approximately 500 million yards less than that given in paragraph 4 of this letter. In other words, the total production of Indian mills would be below 3,000 million yards and if imports amounting to 1,000 million yards are added to this figure, it would bring the total goods put on the market to 4,000 million yards which would be less than the expected offtake. In other words the supply would tend to be less than the demand and the price level would substantially improve for all classes of piecegoods to the general benefit of the industry as a whole.

PLEA FOR EXTRA PROTECTION

The Agents of the Rohit Mills, Ahmedabad, have addressed the following letter to the Secretary, the Bombay Millowners' Association, Bombay:—

Dear Sir,

I have received your circular letter of the 1st instant, and am glad that your Association desires to ascertain the views of the various mills regarding the matter of production as discussed in your circular.

I agree with your Association's views that the production of cotton mills in India should be kept to a figure more or less in consonance with potential demand. The potential demand of India is very great and so at least for the time being, we ought to see that as much quantity as is imported from foreign countries should be produced extra in the country.

"SUICIDAL."

I would however state that your Association is going the wrong way about the matter in thinking of curtailing the production. I find from the statistics given that more than one-fourth of the present requirements of India are still imported from foreign countries. So long as a way is not found to stop these imports or to bring them down to a very insignificant limit, the step to curtail production will be suicidal for the industry as well as the country. I am of the opinion that as many mills as possible should work night-shift as would produce the full quantity of cloth consumed in India and that would be rather in the interests of the industry than otherwise.

PLEA FOR EXTRA PROTECTION

At the same time the Government should be approached so that a way is found whereby India will get full scope to produce the whole requirements of the market. This can be done by giving protection on the styles and qualities that are imported from foreign countries so that India can easily produce those styles and qualities.

GOVT.'S DUTY.

Moreover as this question has arisen from the coming into effect of the law for working the mills for nine hours, I would suggest that a strong representation be made to the Government to give special protection to the industry to the extent of higher production costs that would be entailed. Labour or industry cannot be made to suffer for the law enacted by the Government and it is for the Government to adjust the duties accordingly by giving extra protection so that extra production costs are counter-balanced.

I hope your Association will take up this point as early as possible and shall be obliged to know what steps you are taking in the matter.

U. S. COTTON PRODUCTION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The Bankhead quota has been fixed at 10,500,000 bales @500 each. Mr. Wallace announced that under the voluntary cotton adjustment programme, producers would be allowed to make an additional acreage cut up to 35 per cent. of their basic acreage receiving additional benefit payments. Under the original adjustment programme, farmers were asked to reduce the acreage between 25 and 30 per cent.

BERLIN—SHANGHAI AIR SERVICE

THE HAGUE, Jan. 16.

The leading British, German, French and Dutch Airplane Companies will shortly meet in connection with the German Luftthansa Company's plan fo. a Berlin-Shanghai service via India. The purpose of the conference is to avoid harmful competition.—Reuter.

NEW DEAL FOR BRITAIN

Lloyd George Stages His "Comeback" With Attack On Bank Of England

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BANGOR, Jan 17

An ambitious new deal scheme to rectify Britain's economic problems was enunciated by Mr. Lloyd George when addressed a great meeting of his constituency on his 72nd birthday.

The features of the scheme are concerted British and United States action to ensure world peace, removal of handicaps to international trade by the ruthless use of Britain's tariff and other bargaining resources, absorption of the permanent unemployed in great undertakings of real utility in addition to putting more people on land, creation of a powerful non-party board to prepare and work the schemes and to arrange finances and the establishment of a Cabinet Committee of five on the lines of the War Cabinet continuously to consider the questions of policy at home and abroad.

Mr. Lloyd George's oldtime fire and eloquence held the attention of thousands inside the hall while, it is estimated, 5,000 stood in the biting wind outside listening to the loud speakers. Special trains from all parts of Wales brought record crowds to witness the veteran's comeback. Although he did not deprecate the party system which was most useful in normal times, Mr. Lloyd George at the outset emphasised that the proposals were entirely of a non-party character.

He eloquently described the breakdown of world's economic system and said that despite the forecasts of the impending trade recovery, Britain's adverse trade balance in 1934, was the highest recorded the peace time. Trade restrictions had been multiplied. A bolder British foreign policy both in diplomacy and trade would be followed by an improved trading which would absorb Britain's temporary workless. Undertakings which would improve and enrich the national assets would largely absorb the permanent unemployed who were at present demoralised by the doles. The finances for the scheme would be limited in each year to the capital which could be raised without injury to the ordinary trade operations.

He believed that the Prosperity Loan would be oversubscribed and emphasised that they must avoid overstraining national credit. He strongly criticised the Bank of England whose advice in the past, he described, as "misleading, shortsighted, narrow and mischievous". He did not suggest that the Bank of England should become a Government Department, but the directorate should be chosen to ensure closer contact with industries and commerce. He also opposed nationalisation of Joint-stock Banks.

U. S. COTTON EXPORTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

India Brazil and Egypt will informally be approached by the United States with a proposal for international arrangement to control cotton exports, states the New York "Herald Tribune".

China and Russia may also be consulted as producers. The paper adds that although the appeal will be made for mutual self-interest the Secretary of Agriculture is prepared to display a threat of dumping American surplus drawn from America's carry-over amounting to eight point five million bales.

STOP PRESS.

PRINCES MEET.

NEW DELHI, Jan 17

An informal conference of the ruling princes was held to-day in the Committee room of the Chamber of Princes and was attended by almost all ruling princes present in Delhi. A good deal of work of a routine nature including the budget estimate etc. was gone through and in the afternoon their Highnesses held a conference in camera.

The informal conference will be continued to-morrow

—A. P.

Striking Features Of Ahmedabad Wages Agreement

Standardisation & Safe-Guard Against "Efficiency" Drive

JOINT CONTROL BOARD

Delhi Settlement Receives Stamp Of Award

THE FULL TEXT of the Delhi Agreement on the Ahmedabad Textile Wages Dispute, which threatened a crisis in that growing industrial centre and the Arbitration Award of Mr. Patkar, ex-Judge of Bombay, were released for publication on Thursday evening. A reporter of "The Chronicle," who got possession of a copy of the Agreement and the Award, had discussions with prominent leaders in Labour and Socialist circles in the City on their merits. Since the Award only endorses the Agreement, as the latter had the approval of the contending parties, the discussions centred round the provisions of the Agreement.

There was a consensus of opinion on the point that any settlement, which has, as its effect a reduction in the wages of workers, must create a disagreeable impression and to the term "Rationalisation" attaches a bad odour. The experience of rationalisation in the industry has invariably been accompanied by mass unemployment and intenser exploitation of the workers.

But the Ahmedabad Dispute Agreement, on a closer study of the provisions, dispels the fears created by earlier Press reports, which were inadequate. The novel feature of the Agreement in this regard is the Safeguard the Agreement provides in favour of the workers.

A perusal of the full text of the Settlement shows that there is a slight reduction in wages, but when it is realised that it takes the place of the demand of the millowners for a 25 per cent. cut, dating back to September 1933, and that it also cancels the 10 per cent. cut, which the millowners announced in the wages of time-workers on the score of the reduction in the working hours, the acceptance of the 6-1/4 per cent. reduction, it is urged, may be considered as a tactical measure, especially when it is noticed that even after this reduction the wages of the Ahmedabad workers would remain at a much higher level than those of the workers in Bombay mills. This is a fact of great importance to Labour, especially in the City of Bombay, for it furnishes an adequate justification for a reasonable demand for levelling up their wages. And any heart-burning that would otherwise be caused by a cut would not arise in the case of Ahmedabad, because there is a provision for the early working out of a scheme, by which a restoration of this cut must come automatically when the condition of the industry improves.

Little scope will remain for threat to the peace of the industry, such as was witnessed not so long ago.

An allied feature of a very welcome character is the introduction of the principle of a minimum wage, below which existing wages could not be reduced in the case of a very large section of the workers, viz:, the weavers. The figure of Rs. 41-4-0 at which the minimum has been fixed, taking the last six months' average, compares very favourably with the average earnings of the weavers in this city. It is gratifying to note further that Standardisation of piece-workers' wages will, in about a year, be introduced. It is a reform the importance of which, from the standpoint of Labour, cannot be stressed too much. No tampering with the rates of the workers' wages by individual employers will be possible and the temptation to nibble at the workers' wages will be removed.

That portion of the settlement, which relates to the scheme of rationalization is of far greater importance than the question of wage adjustment. Everywhere rationalization has brought in its wake widespread unemployment resulting in great distress and misery. But the way in which the scheme has been hedged round with safeguards is in the interests of Labour.

According to the Agreement unemployment due to rationalisation can affect only married women workers and those workers, who have not put in more than one year's service in the industry in the Weaving or Spinning departments. Such workers in the Ahmedabad mills are very few in number. The practical effect of this safeguard is that rationalisation cannot be introduced without devising a suitable machinery to conform to the terms of the Agreement.

The provision for Joint Control and Supervision of the working of rationalisation scheme and arbitration in case of dispute or disagreement, is considered to be a novel feature of the Agreement.

UMPIRE'S AWARD

BOMBAY: Jan. 17.

The curtain has been rung finally in the long-drawn dispute between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Union by passing to-day of the award by Mr. S.S. Patkar, ex-Justice of the Bombay High Court, who was appointed as the Umpire in the dispute.

The terms under the Award are the same as agreed to by Messrs. Chimanlal G. Parekh, the President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association; Mr. Shanker Lal Banker and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, the Secretary of the Textile Labour Association in the name of the textile workers at Delhi, through the mediation of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Chimanlal G. Parekh, Mr. Manu Subedar and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda conferred with Mr. S.S. Patkar for two hours this evening acquainting him of the terms agreed to by both parties at Delhi.

In passing the Award Mr. S.S. Patkar said:—

"The Arbitrators, Messrs. Chimanlal G. Parekh and Manu Subedar, handed over to me their respective differing Awards, marked 'A' and 'B' on the 16th instant and requested me to accept the

(Continued on page 14.)

RELEASE OF JAWAHAR IN ASSEMBLY

(Coninued from page 1).

For many years past there has been strong agitation in this country for the repeal of various repressive laws and in 1921 in pursuance of certain recommendations made by the Committee called the Repressive Laws Committee, the Government themselves undertook to repeal them.

CITIZEN RIGHTS.

It is necessary to inaugurate the democratic form of Government in this country by a clear recognition of the fundamental rights of its citizens to the ordinary freedom of person and expression of public opinion where it does not come into conflict with the lives of citizens or the tranquillity of the State. Several attempts have been made in the past for repealing these laws, but so far they have not been successful. It is high time these laws are removed from the Statute Book.

WHO ARE THE UNDER-TAKERS

Interpellations On Working J. P. C. Scheme

NEW, DELHI, Jan. 17.

A string of questions has been given notice of by Mr. Satyamurti, who arrived here to-day.

He will ask whether the Government of India were consulted by the Secretary of State on the possibility of parties or individuals taking the responsibility of working the J. P. C. constitution and, if so, whether, before replying, they consulted Indians of any party or political opinion officially or unofficially.

WHY BEHIND PURDAH

Referring to the Indo-British Trade Agreement he asks why the Legislature or representatives of Indian trade and commerce were not consulted before the agreement was signed. As regards the Indo-Burma Trade Agreement Mr. Satyamurti demands adequate protection of Indian interests in Burma and urges that it be placed before the Legislature for approval.

POLITICAL SUFFERERS

Another series of questions refers to State prisoners and detenus in Bengal and elsewhere, supplies of books, periodicals and newspapers and other facilities and their daily necessities. He further calls upon the Government to furnish the House a mass of details regarding political prisoners convicted and transported or hanged under the various laws since non-co-operation days.

A few questions deal with measures adopted by the Government to suppress terrorism in Bengal with the aid of troops. He asks how many schools, colleges, hospitals and public institutions have been evacuated to make room for soldiers and whether the methods adopted by the Government with the aid of the troops have brought about the desired effect of making the people more loyal.—A. P.

RETURN OF FORFEITED LANDS

Judicial Inquiry Urged

NEW DELHI: Jan. 17.

Mr. S. Satyamurti has also given notice of a series of resolutions on several questions engaging public attention. He demands the unconditional release forthwith of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, who has been elected to the Assembly.

RELEASE JAWAHAR.

By another resolution Mr. Satyamurti urges the Governor-General to direct the Local Governments of Bengal and the United Provinces to remit the unexpired portion of the sentence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and release him immediately without any conditions.

FORFEITED LANDS.

Another resolution recommends the release of all the political prisoners still detained in prisons and asks for the appointment of judges to enquire into and report upon the cases of forfeiture of property of Indian citizens who participated in the no-tax campaign, especially in Gujerat and Karnatak. The resolution recommends that on the report of the Committee, Government should take steps to restore property to their original owners, paying, if necessary, reasonable compensation out of the public funds.

The next resolution urges that immediate and effective steps be taken to prevent or control the importation of foreign rice into India by suitable fiscal or other measures.

The last resolution recommends that Triangquebar (South India) be thrown open as a seaport.—A.P.

On the eve of extending the premises, the manager of the Travancome National Bank, Ltd. (Bombay Branch), gave a party on Wednesday. Among the prominent guests are seen Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. K. S. Iyer, Mr. J. K. Mehta and Mr. C. S. Rangaswami, Editor of the "Indian Finance," who recently returned from his Continental tour.

Bombay-Gujerat Cricket Match

WHY SHOULD IT NOT BE PLAYED IN AHMEDABAD?

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The cricket-fans from Gujarat and particularly from Ahmedabad might have been annoyed at the decisions of the Cricket Associations of Bombay and Gujarat. The Cricket match between Gujarat and Bombay for the Cricket Championship of India will be played at Poona on January 26, 27 and 28 instead of at Ahmedabad as pre-arranged. The reasons advanced for this change are absolutely flimsy. Gujarat was long awaiting to witness this fight for the 'Ranji' trophy but the unpleasant decisions of the respective Associations have deprived it of the opportunity of witnessing its bidding cricketers play against the well-knit Bombay XI. Ahmedabad has for years not witnessed any good cricket. The Ahmedabad health reports amply justify that the meningitis scare is on the abate. Moreover, the meningitis had not taken such a serious turn as would affect the playing of the match. The Ahmedabad Municipality are taking great precautions for its prevention.

It would not be late if the respective Cricket Associations reconsider their decisions, and give the cricket-fans on this side of Gujarat an opportunity of witnessing this match. I hope this suggestion will soon be carried out.—Yours, etc.,

Kaira,
January 16.

KANTILAL DAHYABHAI KORA.

Well Done, Ahmedabad!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In cold calculation and in business acumen, few in India can beat the Gujaratis. They know too well, which side of their bread is well buttered; where to defy, when to yield, and when to stoop to conquer. The recent struggle between Capital and Labour in Ahmedabad has many lessons, which Bombayites may learn with advantage to themselves and the textile industry in this city.

Both Capital and Labour in Ahmedabad are very well organised. Their relations have been on the whole cordial for years. They know the value of peace in industry; and whilst they fight, they don't snap the chord, that ties them together. They pull, they may clash; but they don't crash or smash. Under the wise guidance of the Mahatma, they are again reconciled. So let us all say:—

"Well done, Ahmedabad! Gandhiji Ki Jai."!—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA

Municipal Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When every candidate or his agents shout in the name of propaganda, it becomes difficult for the voters to have a clear vision and perspective to find out the best and deserving candidates. The late Mr. V. J. Patel, when he started the Nationalist Party, put down two elementary principles for admission in the Corporation. The candidate must accept the Congress creed and be a fit person to grapple the civic problems. Amongst those who were then selected by him was Mr. Mohanlal Desai. Mr. Mohanlal Desai entered the Corporation in 1923 and it is a common knowledge to what extent he has rendered useful and valuable service to the city during this whole period. There is no important Committee where his co-operation is not sought for, and there is no important question in which he has failed to take part. He is a good debator and a good writer. Times out of number he has written strong minutes for retrenchment and reorganization of the services. He has been a Chairman of the Law Committee of the Corporation and as such he has been intimately connected with the problem of the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust. As the first Chairman of the Statutory Improvements Committee, he brought a fresh angle of vision, and quickened the disposal of land at the best market value, avoided the contingency of a fresh loan, warned the staff against slow recoveries of the arrears, called a conference and took steps to see that the scandal of extravagance and idleness soon disappeared. It was during his chairmanship that when the Government refused after protracted correspondence to give permission for the use of the Back Bay Reclamation for the last Congress session, permission was given to Mr. Nariman within two hours at a nominal rent of one rupee per day for the whole area of nearly 200 acres.

His services all round are too many to be enumerated at this stage. Even his worst enemy, if any, will never say that he is not a good worker. I hope it is not a secret to divulge how the services of Dr. Jivraj Mehta were proposed to be terminated by the authorities because he had been to jail, in the Civil Disobedience movement, and the part played by Mr. Mohanlal Desai in the Standing Committee stands to his credit.

A man who stood first in the last election cannot be thrown off at this election, because there is too much booming by others. No sincere worker will come out if his services are not appreciated by his voters. I am sure the ratepayers of 'C' ward will do him justice once again.—Yours etc.,

SHANTILAL MANEKCHAND SHETH.

F Ward Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of the fast approaching Municipal elections, I would invite the attention of the voters in the "F" Ward, especially those of the South Indian community to ponder deeply the repurcussions of their choice on the general morale and tone of the community's life, if that choice fell on the candidate who happens to hail from their part of the country. There can be no doubt that Mr. K. S. R. Iyer is an eminent man who has risen from the ranks to the present position, which he holds in the business world of Bombay city. Nor is it denied that he can hold his own in the proceedings of a Chamber of Commerce or the conference of, say, insurance men. But, on the strength of these qualities of Mr. Iyer, the voters should not delude themselves in the belief that he could also represent them effectively and give expression to their aspirations in a predominantly civic-cum-political body like the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The voters are confounded by emphatic assertions from certain Congressmen that Mr. Iyer would follow the policy of Congress on crucial questions. The very fact that such assertions are found necessary by these Congressmen would indicate that the "lady doth protest too much."

Amongst so many South Indian residents in the "F" Ward, only about 1,300 have had the privilege of finding their names on the electoral register, though it is not disputed that quite a very large number of eligible voters' names have been omitted in the register. Nor is it disputed that the present 1,300 voters form only a microscopic section of the South Indian community in Bombay. Are these voters of the South Indian community,—that section which was chastised by the "Evening News" in 1926 November for its nationalistic outlook, a section that had risen from parochial views and had earned a reputation for broad-mindedness and catholicity of outlook in Bombay City, going to abuse their franchise by voting against Congress candidates, whose names have been published in to-day's papers, and thus bring discredit on the whole community? Last Saturday's meeting at the Nappoo Hall, which was attended by a record number of South Indians, all of whom might certainly not have been actual voters, clearly gave the lead to the voters. South India had earned laurels in the recent Assembly elections there. Is it imaginable that our South Indian brethren would reverse that decision? Let the 22nd of January answer.—Yours, etc.,

S. I.

Bombay, January 16.

Appeal To Indore Mill-Owners

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—I had the privilege of presiding over a meeting of Swadeshi lovers of Indore the other day. The meeting passed by a large majority a resolution to hold a Swadeshi Exhibition (exclusive of mill cloth) during the ensuing Easter holidays. It was also resolved that the Madhya Bharat Swadeshi Sangha of Indore should be requested to organise the said Exhibition, that body on account of its previous experience being pre-eminently qualified to shoulder the responsibility. But, I am informed that the Sangha has some misgivings in undertaking the responsibility, as it apprehends that the resolution to exclude mill cloth from the Exhibition is likely to alienate the sympathy of the millowners, without whose hearty co-operation, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to make the Exhibition a success. I am also informed that some of the millowners interpret the resolution as amounting to an attempt to boycott mill cloth.

I wish to remove this misunderstanding, if it at all exists. It is true that the policy of all Swadeshi Exhibitions which have accepted the guidance and advice of Mahatma Gandhi, has been for several years past to exclude mill cloth from the Exhibition. But this is not with a view to declare a boycott of the mill cloth but because it is felt that the mill cloth has already secured place in the Indian market, and is not in need of philanthropic assistance from public bodies like the Swadeshi Sanghas. It has no rival in khadi. It is the latter which requires strenuous efforts for being made sufficiently known and to be made available to the consumers. It is the industry of the poorest villagers, to whom it attempts to provide some much-needed employment. The mills are not a little responsible for creating unemployment by depriving the villagers of their age-long occupation. It is, therefore, all the more appropriate that the mill-owners should look upon this village industry with a feeling of tenderness and render all possible assistance to make the khadi industry prosperous.

I, therefore, appeal to the millowners of Indore not to carry the impression that the promoters of the Exhibition desire to declare a boycott of mill cloth. Mill cloth is excluded simply because it does not need to be included, and its inclusion would be inappropriate alongside the khadi. I appeal to them, therefore, to extend their helping hand to the proposed Exhibition, and to do everything necessary to make it a success. It is in the cause of the Daridranarayana, as Mahatmaji loves to call it, that the Swadeshi Sangha must pledge itself to work, and the Laxminarayana must stand foremost in the service.—Yours, etc.,

HARI BHAU UPADHYAYA.

Band At Race Course

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On behalf of the Civil Bands in Bombay, may I request you to kindly permit me a small space in your valuable paper?

I understand that from the opening date of the Bombay racing season a military band from Baroda is engaged for the full term of the Bombay racing season, I am sure of the public who attend the race course on meeting days, the majority of whom civilians, will not say that the civil bands in Bombay are in any way inferior to the military. They are just as good. So why not give a civil band a chance to earn a living? Some of the Civil Bands solely depend on the band engagements. Why should not the Turf Club officials stretch a point and give different bands a chance, instead of engaging this particular Band from Baroda, when there are other military and civil bands available in Bombay, that could carry out the same work as the Military Band is doing at present.—Yours, etc.

"MUSICIAN".

Airmail At Karachi

KARACHI, Jan. 17.

The air mail from Croydon arrived at Karachi at 2-40 and left for Singapore at 4-30 p.m. this afternoon. The Lahore air mail left at 5 p.m.—A. P.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF REVOLVER

Sequel To Lebong Outrage Revelations

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate a charge was framed against Jogendralal Dutt of possession of a six chambered country-made revolver. The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Public Prosecutor opening the case for the Crown said that, following the Lebong outrage in May, 1934, when an attempt was made on the life of the Governor, information was received that certain Bengali youths were in possession of revolvers. Four such youths were convicted and one of them made a statement implicating the present accused, from whom he said he purchased the revolver for Rs. 100 which so far had not been paid.

The Magistrate, who is trying the case with special powers under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Activities Act, adjourned the hearing to January 24.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS FOR BOMBAY

(Continued from page 6.)

das at this booth were Deccanis and they were wearing badges with a photograph of the late Lokmanya Tilak. The voters who entered the booth of Mr. Jamnadas were almost exclusively Deccanis; and since only about 620 voting slips were issued at this booth while 820 voters voted for Mr Jamnadas it is safe to assume that those who entered the booth voted for Mr. Jamnadas. As regards the 1248 voters who gave a vote each to Mr. Jamnadas they clearly voted non-communally except perhaps the 300 who gave a vote each to Mr. Jamnadas and Mr. Munshi.

Exclusive Votes for Congress

Lastly we come to the most interesting figures regarding the votes secured by the two Congress candidates, Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Munshi. Between them they secured 36,887 votes; and it is arithmetically correct to say that if the votes had been equally divided, each one of them would have secured 18,443 votes or 303 votes more than Sir Cowasji. It is, however, futile to hope for such absolute equality in the division of votes when over 30,000 voters went to the polls, as both the Congress candidates must have had a large number of personal friends. But in point of fact out of the 36,887 votes secured by the Congress candidates Dr. Deshmukh secured 1,339 votes from voters who gave one vote to him and the other to either Sir Cowasji or Mr. Jamnadas while Mr. Munshi secured 794 such votes. If these votes are excluded, only 34,754 votes were secured by the Congress from 17,414 voters who voted exclusively for the Congress candidates, some 74 of these casting only one vote and destroying the other. Out of these 17,414 voters as many as 13,890 or roughly 80 per cent carried out the Congress mandate and gave one vote to Dr. Deshmukh and one to Mr. Munshi—a great achievement which demonstrates beyond the shadow of a doubt that Congress voting, in any event, was overwhelmingly non-communal. The balance of 3,524 Congress voters voted either for Dr. Deshmukh or Mr. Munshi exclusively and it is interesting to study the figures of Congress voting ward by ward.

Ward.	Voters of Dr. Deshmukh	Voters of Mr. Munshi
A	614	386
B & C	251	318
D & E	696	331
F & G	780	148

Ward	Voters who carried out the Congress mandate.	Percentage of such voters.
A	4338	81 p.c.
B & C	5009	90 p.c
D & E	2510	71 p.c
F & G	2033	68 p.c.

Disparity in F & G Wards

As regards the disparity in the number of voters of Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Munshi it is most striking in the F and G wards. It is beyond dispute that a rumour went round at this polling booth sometime in the evening that Mr. Munshi was doing well in the other wards and that, therefore, Congress voters should support Dr. Deshmukh solidly. How the rumour originated no body seems to know; but it may well have originated from some authoritative source for later on in the evening the feeling of many a Congress worker and of Mr. Munshi himself was that he was leading. However that may be, it is reasonable to assume that the rumour must have affected the polling to some extent at least; and but for it a substantial number of the solid votes secured by Dr. Deshmukh would have been cast according to the Congress mandate. This discrepancy between the number of voters of Dr. Deshmukh and Mr Munshi in the other wards is comparatively trifling. The most noteworthy feature of the voting is that in B and C wards which were predominantly Gujarati the percentage of Congress voters who carried out the Congress mandate was as high as 90.

It is thus obvious that except in the case of our Parsi brethren, who seem to have voted solidly for Sir Cowasji—with the exception of course of a good few members particularly of the younger generation who voted openly for the Congress—the voting was in the main entirely non-communal. Is it too much to hope that the municipal voters, who in the past have been reported to be communal, will emulate the excellent example set by the Assembly voters and cast their votes irrespective of communal considerations?

COLD WAVE TO CONTINUE

Temperature Will Be Markedly Below Normal In Bombay Deccan

POONA, January 17.

A few light showers occurred in West Central Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, and Malabar. Minimum temperatures remained ten to fifteen degrees below normal in Northwest India, West United Provinces, West Central India, North Bombay-Deccan and Konkan, several stations in plains of Punjab and West United Provinces having recorded two to five degrees of frost. Chief amounts of rainfall are:—

Jubbulpore and Patna quarter inch each, Mymensingh half, and Cochin quarter.

Forecast.

Scattered light showers will occur in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and South Madras. Temperature will continue markedly below normal in Northwest India, United Provinces, central parts of country and North Bombay-Deccan.—A.P.

WORST OF COLD WIND NOW OVER

Conditions Slowly Improving, Says Colaba Meteorologist

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on Thursday regarding the cold wave situation Dr. S. C. Roy, of the Colaba Observatory remarked that conditions are improving though slowly.

The rising of the thermometer to 72 deg. 3f. on Thursday, he said, from 71 deg. 9f., yesterday was a favourable sign in spite of the minimum temperature going down to 53 deg. 8f. to-day from 54 deg. 5f yesterday.

Generally, said Dr. Roy, the outlook is improving considering the weather condition. The worst of the biting N. Westerly wind has abated.

Questioned regarding the forecasting of cold-waves Dr. Roy said, "The Science of Meteorology has made sufficient progress during the last few decades to forestall their advent by a few days. The efficacy of forewarnings of cold-waves will, however, depend largely on the resources of the agriculturist to take suitable measures to minimise the bad effects of a "killing frost" 'In Northern Latitudes" added Dr. Roy such as Siberia (Asia), N. Europe, etc. the ground is practically covered with snow during the winter and no winter crops can exist there.

"A cold-wave in India, however, affects the population mainly "economically" in as much as it causes damage to the staple Winter crops, like cotton tobacco etc." Whereas Northern latitudes it is only a question of discomfort.

In U.S.A. and other advanced countries measures are taken to prevent the damage of Winter crops when such an exigency occurs.

SNOW FALL IN AGRA

Cattle And Birds Dying On Account Of Severe Cold

AGRA, January 17.

The cold wave seems to be the severest at Agra, the temperature being below freezing point for the last two days. The streets and the bazaars present a deserted appearance. The fields and plants are covered with snow.

Attendance in schools and colleges is small and classes are being held in the sun. Certain schools are closed. Coal dealers are having a good business. Last night the temperature was below 27 degrees. Cattle and birds are dying on account of cold.—A.P.

COLD INTENSIFIES IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD; Jan. 17.

The cold has still further intensified.

The thermometer fell last night to 41 degrees, while it registered 43 degrees the previous night.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY PROGRAMME

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

The Assembly which commences on January 21 will sit during January on the 21st, 22nd, 24th, 28th, 29th and 30th subject to final approval of the President. There will be no meeting on January 23, 25 and 26 and January 31 will be a holiday in connection with the Viceroy's review of Troops.

This allotment of dates is provisional.—United Press.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

The death occurred in tragic circumstances of Captain W. M Maud, Secretary, Lahore Race Club, who was accidentally shot on Wednesday evening.

It is learnt that Captain Maud said that he was going out to shoot vultures. Later he was found lying dead in the compound. The marks by the body indicated that he had slipped, holding the gun in his hand, which, it is believed, must have discharged itself at close quarters.—A.P.

Heavy Cold Wave Casualties

Three Children Frozen To Death; Over 50 People Dead In Patan Taluka

BARODA, Jan. 17.

The cold wave continues unabated. Almost the whole of Gujarat is affected by a severe frost.

Petitions are pouring in from cultivators of Waghodia, Dabhoi, Padra and Karjan Talukas to the Suba of the Baroda District and the Sar Suba, describing the harrowing details of whole fields of cotton, tobacco, chilly and staple crops reduced to dust by frost particles deposited as ice-crystals on the leaves.

In Kumbharwada three children who were sitting in the open, were found benumbed by the cold and frozen to death in the same position.

An unconfirmed report says that about 50-60 people have died of cold on the 14th and 15th instant in Patan Taluka of the Mehesana District.—A.P.

HAVOC IN GUJARAT

Ground Temperature Falls To 23 Degrees In Nasik

POONA, Jan. 17.

The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Nasik, reports that ground temperatures of 26 and 24 degrees on the 13th and 14th fell further to 23 degrees and the damage done to the grape gardens is enormous. In addition to those crops mentioned in yesterday's report, potato and papaya suffered serious damage as also sugarcane and jowar. Crops seemingly unaffected are tuar, linseed, wheat, lucerne carrot, onion, garlic and the early gram crops.

It is reported from Dhulia that the cold wave may affect wheat, late cotton, and castor crops.

The Superintendent of the Deccan canals, Baramati reports that serious damage by frost has accrued to crops on the Godavari, Pravara canals, greatest damage having been caused to sugarcane and jowar. Bananas have also been damaged.

The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Guzerat, reports that Kaira, Panchmahals Navsari, Bardoli and Olpad have been visited by frost.

Local reports speak of damage to crops at Talegaon and Chinchwad of Poona districts.—A. P.

DAMAGE TO CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

KARACHI, Jan. 17.

Extensive damages are caused by the frost all over Sind to the standing crops. A report from Sakrand says that the cold spell destroyed cotton crop nearing picking stage as well as crops of tomatoes, potatoes, turmeric and bannanas.

DAMAGE TO LIVESTOCK.

It is feared the cold has caused serious havoc to live-stock, though no official figures of the extent of the damage are yet forthcoming. Cases of death from pneumonia are increasing in Karachi during the past two or three days and the municipal authorities have issued a warning to the public, particularly to the poorer classes to protect themselves from the cold.—A. P. Special.

Bihar Council Turns Down J. P. C. Scheme

Recommends Inclusion Of Dominion Status In Preamble

PATNA, Jan. 17.

The three days' discussion on the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report, held in a tense atmosphere at the special session of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, in the course of which the consensus of opinion was found in unmistakable expression of downright condemnation of the Committee's recommendation, as inadequate, antinational and unacceptable, concluded to-day with the adoption of an agreed amendment moved by Mr. Sachidananda Sinha at the fag end of the discussion yesterday, by a large majority, the Government and nominated members abstaining from voting.

The agreed amendment added to Mr. Sinha's amendment the plea of mentioning "Dominion Status" as the goal of India in the preamble of the Report.—United Press.

DOMINION STATUS IN PREAMBLE

Having considered the scheme recommended to Parliament by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, the Council is of opinion that taking the said scheme as a whole, it is highly unsatisfactory and inadequate to meet popular aspirations, is hedged round by many unnecessary and undesirable safeguards betraying deep distrust of Indian capacity and character, and above all progress to introduce drastic changes in the composition and constitution of the higher judiciary which are calculated to shake the confidence of the public in the judicial administration and the scheme is, therefore, not likely to evoke the goodwill in its working on the part of His Majesty's Indian subjects, and it requires substantial modifications; and further the Council considers that omission of the expression "Dominion Status" from the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report as the basis of a new constitution is unfortunate and the Council recommends to the Local Government that proper representation be made to His Majesty's Government, through proper channels, to include the same preamble in the proposed India Bill.—A. P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. Philip Morrell and Lady Ottoline Morrell arrived at Government House on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Chocolate Factory at Colaba on Thursday.

The Raja of Kollengode, Lady Neumann and Miss Neumann lunched at Government House on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Wodehouse Gymkhana on Thursday.

Lady Brabourne presided at a Committee Meeting of the Infant Welfare Society at Government House on Thursday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne dined with Major General and Mrs. H. Needham at Gun House, Colaba and afterwards attended a Cinema Performance at the United Services Recreation Club, Colaba on Thursday.

Fettering Hands Of Future Legislatures

N. R. Sarkar Sees Danger Spots In Indo-British Agreement

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the implications of the Indo-British Trade Agreement, the text of which was recently published, Mr. N. R. Sarkar, President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce said:—

"The new Indo-British Trade Pact marks a disquieting departure in procedure in the recent tariff policy of India, as, firstly it provided no opportunity for prior consultation of Indian Commercial opinion and secondly as involving in effect a direct contravention of the fiscal autonomy convention. I may mention here that even the Ottawa Agreement was ratified by the Indian Legislature, before it was given effect to. Even this essential right of the Indian Legislature has been overlooked in connection with the present Indo-British Pact. It appears to me that attempts are being made to safeguard British interests in all possible ways, before the new reforms are put into operation, with the result that the new Legislature, when constituted, will find its powers seriously circumscribed in directing the commercial and fiscal policy of the country.

UN-CALLED FOR.

"In respect of the pact itself, I may point out that it was not called for, as has been tried to be made out, as a necessary supplement to the Ottawa Agreement. The Ottawa Pact may be regarded as complete by itself, and although it left such matters as cotton and iron and steel for settlement after necessary enquiries, these matters have since been dealt with in the Iron and Steel Protection Act (1934) and the latest Cotton Tariff Amendment Act giving effect to the terms of the Mody-Lees Pact. Even the concessions embodied in the present Indo-British Pact are not now, for those envisaged in Articles 5 to 7 were already covered by either the Ottawa Agreement or the Mody-Lees Pact. In this sense, this Pact is distinctly unfavourable to India as providing no adequate qui-pro-quo for the concessions which have been now offered to England.

CONCESSIONS FOR BRITISH.

The most important of these concessions refers to the right accorded to any British industry, whenever, the question of the grant of a substantive protection to Indian industry is referred for enquiry to the Tariff Board to state before the Board its case and answer the cases presented by other interested parties. On the face of it, no objection can possibly be taken to such a concession, when it is admitted that the industry concerned should satisfy the Tariff Board of the fairness of its demands, and when further it is borne in mind that even the Canadian Government has accorded this right to British Commercial interests. The important difference, however, lies in the fact that while Canada is fully governing and is not amenable to undue pressure exerted by the British Government in the interest of their own commercial interests, in India, on the other hand, the probabilities of such an apprehension materialising are very great.

Our recent experiences in connection with iron and steel and cotton are too fresh in our minds to make us feel re-assured on this point.

UNDUE INFLUENCE.

I may here also mention the experience of the British woollen industry which brought up a case before the Canadian Tariff Board against the present Canadian duties, but with no result whatsoever, even though the Board admitted that sufficient material was not available for a decision either way. In the circumstances, can there be any doubt that the concession granted by India in Article IV of the Pact opens up possibilities for the exercise of a undue influence by British commercial interests through their Government?

DANGER SPOT.

"I may also draw attention to another concession granted to Britain, which appears quite harmless, but may in fact prejudicially affect Indian interests, viz. the provision that the measure of protection afforded to an Indian industry 'shall only be so much as, and no more than, will equate the prices of imported goods to fair selling prices for similar goods produced in India." If sufficient care is not taken in estimating the necessary measure of protection, and if difference in the quality of goods which appear similar are overlooked in the determination of the fairselling price, this will really result in affording protection to goods imported from Great Britain to the prejudice of rival indigenous commodities.

FISCAL AUTONOMY GONE.

"Further, the concession granted in Article II which provides that differential margins of duty established in accordance with principles laid down in the Pact "as between United Kingdom goods on the one hand, and foreign goods, on the other, shall not be altered to the detriment of United Kingdom goods" makes our entire fiscal policy amenable to the influence of British industrial interests. It restricts for example, our right to enter into a reciprocal trade agreement with a third country on the basis of the total advantages secured by trade with such a country, if this should involve a revision of the differential duty in respect of even one United Kingdom commodity and to an extent as would not even preclude the latter from enjoying some preference over other foreign goods, unless of course, such revision is agreed to by the British Government.

In fact, the whole basis of our opposition to the principles enunciated in the Pact is that they have been conceived mainly in the interest of British industries and show but scant appreciation of the fact that India in her own interest must cultivate trade relations with all the different countries of the world. We, on our part, can have no objection to according preferential treatment to British industrial and commercial interests, so long as this is to our mutual advantage and does not adversely affect our interests in respect of our trade with non-British countries.—United Press.

HINDU MISSIONARY IN EUROPE

German And Austrian Universities Invite Swami Bon To Deliver Lectures

(From A Correspondent).

BERLIN, Jan. 4.
(By Air Mail).

Swami Bon of the Gaudiya Mission who has been working in Europe for the last two years and has started a Hindu Centre in London was recently invited by the German universities and important societies to deliver lectures on the different aspects of Hinduism. The Swamiji delivered three lectures in Berlin at the Lessing Hoschschule, the Berlin University and the Indian Club on "The Indo-Aryan Message of the Gaudiya Mission," "The Philosophy of Sree Chaitanya" and "The Hindu view of Life" respectively. The first two lectures were in the German language. Impressed by these lectures, the Lessing Hoschschule has again invited Swami Bon to deliver two more lectures on "Caste-system in India and its spiritual value" and on "The Conception of the Spiritual Master in Hinduism," Swamji will speak on the 11th and 18th January. The University of Berlin has arranged two more lectures for the Swami on January 25th and 26th.

After the first three lectures in Berlin, Swami Bon started on his lecture tour and delivered one lecture at the Leipzig University on "The Conception of Maya in Indian Philosophies" which was very much appreciated by the cultured audience. The lecture at Dresden was attended by an audience of over 800 people and the Swami was given an ovation. The Education Minister of Saxony and the Lord Mayor of Dresden conveyed their interest and greetings to the Swami.

AT PRAGUE AND VIENNA.

Swamiji was next invited by Prof. Winternitz at Prague where he had one lecture, after which Swamiji had his best audience at Vienna where he delivered his lecture in English on "India: Her Religion and Culture." The President in his remarks mentioned that Swamiji's speech was one of the finest lectures that the people of Vienna had lately had.

At the Universities of Munich and Bonn, Swami Bon spoke in English on "The way of Hindus to God." At the Universities of Tubingen and Marbura he had his lectures in German. At Tubingen, Swamiji had a long and open discussion with Prof. Hauer, the leader of the present German Faith Movement in Germany. Prof. Hauer thinks that Christianity could not be the religion of the Nordic Aryans, and so he is attempting to create a new religion (?) which will be of Indo-Germanic origin and better suited to the land of the Hans.

In an interview, Swami Bon said that he had a very sympathetic reception at all the Universities and that the atmosphere in Germany is not what people from afar think. The Swamiji thinks that the German scholars can better follow the Indian theological philosophies than most of the other nations of Europe. Whatever may be the political views of the different nations of the world, the Swami is of the opinion that India and Germany can be very good friends in so far the two countries are intellectually, culturally and spiritually concerned. What is called German 'gemuet' comes very near to Indian homliness.

As the people of Germany are showing their interest in the lectures of the Swamiji, he is thinking of continuing his work in Berlin for a longer time.

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BURMA DELEGATION TO LONDON AND INDIA

To Explain Adverse Effect Of J.P.C. Proposals

RANGOON, Jan. 15.

The personnel of two non-official Indian delegations, one to London and the other to New Delhi, to explain the adverse effect of the J. P. C. recommendations on the rights and interests of the Indian community in Burma is announced. The London delegation will interview the India Secretary and members of Parliament. The delegation to India will interview the Viceroy and meet members of the Legislative Assembly and other Indian leaders.

The first delegation consists of Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. M. M. Rafi, M. L. C., and Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar. Mr. K. M. Desai, Secretary, Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, will be the Secretary of the Delegation, which is expected to sail from Bombay on the 25th instant.

DELEGATION TO INDIA

Following is the personnel of the delegation to India:—Khan Bahadur A. Chandoo, M. L. C., President, Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce, Seth Adamjee Hajee Dawood, Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Seth Mahomed Ajam Ismail, Mr. Keekeebhai, Dr. R. S. Dugal, Mr. R. G. Aiyengar, Mr. S. N. Haji, Sardar Ganga Singh, M. L. C., Abdul Baree Chowdhary, Mr. Ratilal Desai, Mr. A. K. Haji Gunny, Secretary, Rangoon, Memon Jamat and Ayub Abdul Karim. Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, Mr. J. K. Munshi and Mr. Ahmedbhai Ebrahim have also been invited to join the delegation.

Mr. Tyabji is not able to accept the invitation owing to illhealth, while Mr. Munshi and Mr. Ahmedbhai have expressed their inability on account of other pre-occupations.

Some members of the delegation are expected to sail for New Delhi on the 17th instant, while the remaining members leave on the 19th. Adamjee Hajee Dawood, Mr. Ajam Ismail, Sir Annamalai Chettiar and Mr. Abdul Karim are now in India and will join the delegation in New Delhi.

Mr. S. N. Haji who is on both the delegations to India and to London sailed to-day Calcutta "en route" to New Delhi and thence to London.—A. P.

PURSE FOR Dr. TAGORE

Punjab Educationists' Appeal

LAHORE, Jan. 16.

An appeal signed by the Principals of almost all Colleges of Lahore and Amritsar and other educationists and leaders has been issued in connection with Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's ensuing visit to Lahore, asking the intelligentsia of the province in particular and the public in general to contribute liberally to the purse to be presented to Dr. Tagore for use in his Viswa Bharati.

"Inter alia" they state, "We are glad to know that it is proposed to present a purse to the Poet for his University which great educational institution is conducted under his wise counsel bearing international reputation and rich with promise of beaconlight to serve the educationalists of the world".—United Press.

C. P. TANK BAN EXTENDED

The Governor of Bombay has extended for a further period of two months the Chief Presidency's order prohibiting Hindus and Muslims from entering the Municipal Recreation Ground situated at Cowasji Patel Tank Road and the vacant piece of land forming part of the premises of House No. 62 situated at the junction of Girgaum Back Road and Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

NOTORIOUS GANGSTER FOUND DEAD

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

Authoritative information has been received of the death of the notorious dacoit, Nazar Singh, one of the 11 desperate characters who escaped from lock up at Bhawalnagar (Bhawalpur State) in April last. Of those who escaped only one now remains at large, the others having been accounted for in a series of encounters with the police.

Nazar Singh was found dead in a house at Narainpur in the neighbourhood of Abohar, which the police had surrounded. Their call to surrender remaining unanswered the police forced the door and found Nazar Singh dead inside.—A. P.

BROADCASTING STATION FOR DELHI

Rs. 3 Lacs Sanctioned For Construction

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

By the time next winter sets in Delhi will probably have its own broadcasting station of twenty Kilowat power.

The "United Press" learns that the Marconi Company will take about six months to complete the manufacture of the transmitting equipment specially designed for the Delhi station. The Company expects to ship all materials in July and take another three months to complete the construction of the station.

The Government of India have not yet come to any decision in the matter of site. It is likely that the ultimate choice may fall on some place near the old Cavalry Lines in Timarpur.

The Standing Finance Committee at Simla sanctioned an initial expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs for the broadcasting station. It is still premature to say whether it should be possible to keep down the expenditure within the sanctioned limit or go beyond it.—United Press.

ASSAULT CHARGE AGAINST 13 MEN

Thana Judge Sets Aside Magistrate's Order

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 16.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, set aside yesterday the order of dismissal of a complaint against ten accused by the First Class Magistrate at Panvel without recording reasons, and ordered the District Magistrate to hold further inquiry into the complaint filed by Vithu Ganu Kondilkar against Halya Nanaji Gavandi and 12 others

The Judge held that non-recording of reasons was an illegality and not mere irregularity.

This petition was filed against the order of the Magistrate, who dismissed the complaint against the last ten accused and entertained it as regards the first three accused on a charge of assault.

Mr. W. P. Oka appeared for the petitioner and Mr. W. A. Rege for the opponents (accused).

SUPERSTITION KILLS BEEF TRADE IN CEYLON

COLOMBO, Jan 16.

Due to a superstitious belief prevailing among Buddhists all over Ceylon, the sales of meat, especially beef, in the Island have gone down considerably. The Buddhists believe that the present malaria epidemic is the outcome of the wrath of the gods.

It is a curious fact that most of the people affected by the epidemic are beef-eaters.—United Press.

HALIDE EDIB'S LECTURE

Mahatmaji To Preside

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

The second lecture of the series of lectures that is being delivered by Mrs. Halide Edib Hanum at Jamia Milia will be presided over by Mahatmaji while the third fourth fifth sixth and seventh will be presided over by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Suleiman Nadvi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru respectively.—United Press.

Entries For Next Wednesday's Races

Good Fields Expected For Meeting In Aid Of Hospitals

The following are the entries for the Hospital Day Meeting to be held on Wednesday, January 23:—

THE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY HOSPITAL PLATE: (Distance 7 furlongs.)

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta and Staff Officer.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Myron.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Typhoon.
Mr. Kelso's Knight's Adventure.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Cavern.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Baliylinch.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Widden Hill.
Prince Aly Khan's Nijinski.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time and Douceuse.
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Spanish Wish.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL PLATE. (Distance 1-1/4 miles).

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijaya Kumar II (late Sovran) and Grand Raja.
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Lord Wensleydale.
Mr. Kelso's Arthur.
H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's R.T.C.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Thornham.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Zorawar.
Mr. Roman's Dandy Brush.
Mr. Gem's Achieve.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Golden Trail.
Mr. Eve's Superlative, Misty Dawn and Knight at Arms.
H. H. the Maharaja's of Rajpipla's Mazeppa.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Monreale and Tan.
Mr. J. N. de Souza's Manipulator.

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL PLATE: (Distance 5 furlongs.)

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Generous and Soledia.
Mrs. John Yorke's Miss Fisher.
Mr. John Yorke's Sly Abbot.
Mr. Kelso's Magnitude.
Mr. B. M. Goculdas Mananna.
H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's Irish Shadow.
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's Ascalon.
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's Oratorio.
Mr. M. R. Patel's Love Parade.
Mr. Moosa J. Mahomed's Hooray.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Honeysuckle and Columbian.
Mr. L. S. Lalvani's Babar Bhan.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Magnolia.
Mr. Darbari Lal's Over.
Mr. Gem's Alesia II.
Mr. Eve's Ballintoy, Quick Image, Bedsocks and Czardas.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Betty Boop.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Cheap Jack.
Col. R. L. Vance's Zita.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Clairette.
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Irish Right.

THE KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL PLATE. (Distance 6 furlongs).

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Empire.
Mr. S. M. Khemara's Watchmaker.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Saduzaman.
Begum Feeroza Dulhan's Silver Lining.
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Rushdi.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul- Mulk's Lucky Boy.
Mr. Saleh Mehdi Rahim's Argonaut.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Nazam.

THE HOSPITAL FUND PLATE. (Distance 7 furlongs.)

Mr. M. C. Patel's Happy King and Danger.
Mr. Arnold's Wazir Pasha.
Mr. Syed Fatah's Firsan.
Messrs. Mahmood Talib and Syed bin Oomer's Lamington.
Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Money Order.
Mr. P. Jehangir's Saint Fortunat.
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Al Hazar.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Sunspot and Shogat Aziz.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Green Lawn.
Mr. Syed bin Oomsaif's Nazam Bahadur.
Mr. A. R. A. Wahab's Mascat
Mr. F. Sorabjee's No Limit
Mr. F. B. Burjorjee's Zoolum.
Mr. H. V. Solunki's Maarib.
Mr. Khodayar Rustom's Hazima.
Mr. Gem's Farat Prince and Baden.
Mr. Eve's Blue Funnel.
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Rajput.
Mr. Y. R. Sarsam's Defender.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Adhba II and Ghaflah.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Silver Fish.

THE CONVALESCENT PLATE. (Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.)

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Amritsar.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Nayazi.
Mr. Diamond's Glory (late Sayad).
Mr. Nelson's Sun Rose.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Faidan.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's Lookman.
Mr. Hamood Jaboori's German.
Mr. Rodhan bin Mahomed's Hubaijan Beg.
Mr. Mahmood Jassim's Eeda.
Mr. P. Jehangir's Kurdi.
Mr. M. Nusserwanjee's Maneck.
Mr. J. W. Wadia's Havana.
Mr. Abdul Wahid's Marmora.
Mr. Mahomed Abdulla's Gani Beg.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Alharith.
Mr. H. S. Rustomji's Aladdin.
Mr. Hoosein Alwan's Forat.
Mr. Sayad Jawad's Barkhat.
Mr. K. N. Multani's Nahab.
Messrs. Sorab Khan and M. A. Khodabux's Isfan.
Mr. Rashid Swedani's Orpheilia.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Jahan Ara.
Mr. H. C. H. Jusum's Gog II (late Wahshi.)
Mr. A. R. Obaid's Rolls Royce.
Mr. D. D. Chawan's Artighril.
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's Sunshine.

Pitt & Mrs. Bell (left), who were defeated by Miss Leela Row & Bobb in the Mixed Doubles final at the Parsi Gymkhana on Wednesday.

NO CONFIDENCE IN NOTTS COMMITTEE

Ex-Mayor Says It Is Spineless Body And Should Resign

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

A vote of "no confidence" in the committee of Notts Cricket Club was carried by a large majority at a special meeting which was attended by 2,000 members, following the apology of Notts to Australia in connection with bowling of Voce.

On behalf of the committee, it was explained that the two charges of unfair bowling made by the Australians and Middlesex had been proved, while a third by Lancashire had not been proved. In view of the concurrence of the umpires and the M.C.C. that Voce's bowling was a direct attack on the batsmen, the Notts Club could only apologise, and it was decided that the club must not again be placed in such a humiliating position.

As Carr had stated that he would allow his bowlers to bowl as they pleased, the committee contended that they were justified in appointing a new captain. Voce and Larwood have signed on to play for another three years. The hope was expressed that Voce will play for the county for many years and that the incident will soon be forgotten.

The Committee said it never doubted the fairness of Larwood's bowling. Leg theory should not be confused with a direct attack on the batsman. Voce bowled legitimately on Saturday against the Australians but quite differently on Monday.

The Committee realised that the Club was on the brink of disaster and unless a new spirit was created there might be a general refusal on the part of counties to play against Notts.

Ex-mayor Whitby, the leader of the opposition, declared that the committee was spineless and moved that the apology to the Australians be expunged from the records, and the Committee be asked to resign.

The Chairman said there was no power to move such a resolution.

The meeting then passed a vote of no confidence in the Committee.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	14 45
Poona Fast Passenger	16 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 40
Departures.	
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	11 55
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Deccan Queen	17 15
Punjab Mail	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	18 10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central.	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

Br. IRON & STEEL IMPORTS

Govt. Notification Regarding Preferential Rate

FRESH FORM OF CERTIFICATE

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The following press communique was issued on January 12 by the Central Board of Revenue:—

Under the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, dated March 12, 1927, the following condition is laid down subject to which an article is deemed to be of British manufacture for the purpose of Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act and of the Second Schedule thereto, namely,

"The Collector of Customs shall be satisfied that in the production of article or of any part thereof (other than a component part which, if it had been imported separately, would not have been liable to protective duty under part VII of Schedule II to the said Act) no process of manufacture other than a process antecedent or incidental.

(a) to the production of steel blooms, billets or sheet bars if the article is an article of steel, or

(b) To the production of the puddled ball or to the preparation of the pile for welding if the article is an article of iron has been carried out elsewhere than in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland."

CERTIFICATE FOR DIFFERENTIAL RATE.

With reference to this condition, the Central Board of Revenue has prescribed the form of certificate of origin and value appended to its press communique dated May 5, 1927, which should be submitted in respect of articles or iron steel for which assessment at the differential rate of duty is claimed. In consequence of the recent changes brought about in the Indian Customs Tariff by the Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934, the Board has now made the following amendment in this form, namely:

"That in the production or fabrication of any iron or steel which is included in or forms part of any article included in this invoice, no process of manufacture other than a process antecedent or incidental to the production of steel blooms, billets or sheet bars, if the article is of steel, or to the production of the puddled ball or the preparation of the pile for welding of the iron, has been carried out elsewhere than in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland."

This amendment will come into force with effect from March 1, 1935, and the Board considers that it should be possible for all such iron and steel of British manufacture arriving after that date to be accompanied by certificates in the amended form.

As a separate rate of duty no longer exists for galvanised sheets made in the United Kingdom from Indian Sheet bar, the certificates of origin in Form B prescribed for such sheets (vide Board's Press Communique dated December 20, 1932) has now become obsolete and is cancelled. In respect of all iron or steel liable to preferential duties, the certificate of origin in Form A should be used.—United Press.

KISAN SANGH FOR BENARES

BENARES, Jan. 17.

A Kisan Sangh has been started in the district with Pandit Rama Surat Mishra as President. The Executive Committee includes Messrs. Sampuranandji, Tara Poda Bhattacherjee, Krishna Chandra Sharma and other important Congress workers.

While the wider aims of the Sangha include social economic and political uplift of India in general and of kisans in particular, it will concentrate itself on a number of immediate demands.

The initiative in founding the Sangha was taken by the Congress Socialist Party but it is an independent body by itself.—United Press.

MADRAS-COLOMBO 'PHONE SERVICE

"Repeater Station" At Talaimannar Completed

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

A great step in linking Madras with Colombo by telephone has been taken with the completion of the "repeater station" at Talaimannar. Experimental calls will be made to that place in a few days, and later direct to Colombo.

The scheme to link Colombo with Madras, was inaugurated a year ago. Cables were first laid between Rameswaram and Talaimannar and then the line was laid down from here to Rameswaram. Last week the "repeater station" at Talaimannar was completed.

The postal authorities had expected to open the line for public use by January 1 this year, but owing to the Malaria epidemic in Colombo the Ceylon Goverment could not complete their portion of the work in time.

Speedy arrangements are being made to complete the linking of Madras with Calcutta by telephone by the end of March this year. This scheme includes the connecting of important places on the East Coast like Masulipatam, Vizagapatam and Bezwada.—United Press.

7 KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Several Seriously Injured In Lorry Crash Against Tree

POONA: Jan. 17.

Seven persons, including two women, have been reported to be dead and several others seriously injured as a result of a serious motor lorry accident near Ranibennur in Haveri District.

It is stated, the lorry crashed against a huge tree, resulting in the casualties mentioned above.

The injured persons have been removed to hospital.—A.P.

Defence Counsel Explains Dr. Bhattacharya's Conduct

Denies Charge Of Conspiracy Against Accused In Plague Bacilli Case

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Arguments on behalf of Dr. Sivapada Bhattacharya were continued at the resumed hearing of the Pakur case before Mr. T. H. Ellis, District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, and a jury, at Alipore, says "The Statesman."

Mr. P. N. Banerjee, defence advocate, dealt with the remarks alleged to have been made by Dr. Sivapada to several people which, according to the prosecution, proved his connexion with the conspiracy. It had been said that on December 2, 1933, when Dr. Sivapada was summoned to attend Amarendra, he was told about the incident at Howrah Station and that though nobody mentioned the name of Benoyendra in that connexion, still the doctor said it must be the work of B. C. Pande.

This, it had been, alleged, only showed that Dr. Sivapada must be in the conspiracy. Rabindra was the only witness who had said this in court. In his petition before the Dumka police, he said that Amarendra told everybody that his brother was taking his life for his property. If he was telling everybody, why would he not also tell Dr. Sivapada? Rani Surjabati had said that Amarendra told everything to Dr. Sivapada.

If he was in the conspiracy, said Mr. Banerjee, why should he betray Benoyendra by making such a statement? That would be implicating himself and betraying his co-conspirators. Would that be the conduct of a guilty man?

Assured Relatives

It was further said that Dr. Sivapada all along assured Amarendra's relatives that the patient would recover. There was no evidence that Dr. Sivapada knew that the disease was fatal. The evidence of Dr. G. S. Chatterjee, who saw Amarendra on the night of December 3, was that he did not expect that the patient would die the same night. It was in evidence that Dr. Sivapada took all necessary precautions. If he believed that the disease would take a turn for the better and assured the relatives, could it be said that he was in the conspiracy.

The jurors could not assume that Dr. Sivapada was in the conspiracy and was only making a show by taking all necessary precautions. His conduct was perfectly consistent with the conduct of a 'bona fide' professional doctor, said Mr. Banerjee and, as such, it could not be considered as a piece of incriminating evidence against him.

Besides, the case of Dr. Sivapada, was that he warned the relatives that the disease was taking a bad turn. He arranged for oxygen treatment and for night watch by a doctor. Could it be said that the relatives could not even then realise that the situation was becoming serious? If the relatives really felt that Dr. Sivapada was responsible for the death of Amarendra, it was incredible that his name should appear as a witness in Kamalaprasad's petition to the police. This only showed that the present version was an after-thought.

Death Certificate

Another point against Dr. Sivapada was that he gave the death certificate though the attending doctor, Dr. Ghose, refused to give one. Dr. Ghose could not give any certificate as he was not in charge of the patient. He was only watching and nursing the patient. Dr. Sivapada was the only doctor competent to give such a certificate and, even if he knew that Dr. Ghose had refused to give a certificate, it did not show any criminality on the part of Dr. Sivapada.

To Dr. Chatterjee, Dr. Sivapada had said that it was a case of poisoning, the like of which one read in story books. By that he only meant that it was hardly credible. Nobody said that he had seen a man giving the pin-prick at Howrah Station. Under the circumstances, it was natural for Dr. Sivapada to disbelieve the story. In fact, Amarendra's relatives also did not believe it.

It was said that Dr. Sivapada told Rani Jyotirmoyee that it was a case of murder. That was on February 11 when he went to see a patient at the Rani's house. Dr. Sivapada denied that he had made any such remark. The fact that even if he had made the remark, it would not have affected his case only showed that there was truth in his statement that he did not make any such remark.

"Similar To Plague"

The remark was alleged to have been made when it was known to all that plague bacilli had been found in Amarendra's blood. Dr. Sivapada might have remembered the story, recalled the symptoms which he had seen and which were similar to plague.

If, from all these circumstances,

(Continued in Col. 5).

(Continued from Col. 7).

a physician of the position of Dr. Sivapada might reasonably come to the conclusion on February 11 that it was a case of murder, that would not have affected his case. This further showed that his denial was true.

Mr. Banerjee submitted that the Rani had been made to say this to oblige someone who was building a case against the doctor. The circumstances showed that it could not be a fact. It was a palpable invention. If it was so, Dr. Sivapada could not have been mentioned as a witness in the petition to the police.

TRINIDAD PASS M. C. C. TOTAL

Maynard Scores 200 Not Out Against English Bowling

(Special Cable.)

TRINIDAD, January 16.

On the second day of the match between Trinidad and the M.C.C., Trinidad declared at 371 for 7, (Maynard 200 not out, Paine 5 for 68). The M.C.C. had made 11 for 1 in the second innings when stumps were drawn for the day.

PATAUDI PATRON OF DURBAN CLUB

The Nawab of Pataudi will wear the colours of a Durban Indian Cricket club namely that of the Greyville Cricket club, of which he has become the patron, says "Indian Views." Signifying his acceptance of the office, in the course of a letter, to the club's secretary, received in Durban recently, Iftikhar Ali, the Nawab of Pataudi writes:—"Now that I am a patron and member of your club I would like to have something to show for it. Should the rules and regulations of your club allow it, I would like to have your club tie, and, if possible, a blazer. If you can send me only the colour, I can have the blazer made here." The Nawab's acceptance of the post, has given great pleasure to South African Indian cricketers and the hope has been expressed that he would one day come out to this country to see his fellow countrymen play.

NEW SPEED RECORD

Noted French Airman Averages 314 Miles Per Hour

A new speed record for land 'planes has been set up by Raymond Delmotie, the noted French airman, who averaged 502.465 kilometres, (314.040) miles) per hour over four laps of a circuit at Istres Aerodrome.

The flight was officially controlled by the Royal Aero Club de France.

The previous record was held by the late James Weddell, who reached 305.53 miles per hour at Glenview, Illinois, in September, 1932.

INDIA FLIGHT POSTPONED

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

Information has been received here that Sir Allan and Lady Cobham, who were to have made a quick flight round India early this month, have postponed their flight to some later date.

Their air display in India, it is expected, will begin in October.—United Press.

WINS ALL BATTLES OF LIFE

Man is the master of his fate—IF HE HAS HEALTH! Hard knocks fall lightly, worry takes wings, if there's strength to meet life vigorously.

"ENERVIN" Tonic wine has been scientifically blended with nourishing food and Tonic Properties to remedy all nerve complaints. Taken regularly "ENERVIN" will restore the wasted health and strength caused by the most trying and enervating day. So start to-day and

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OBTAINABLE FROM ALL PRINCIPAL STORES.

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"MY FACE IS MY FORTUNE...."

Few women to-day can face their mirrors with confidence—and assure themselves—like the pretty maid of the old English nursery rhyme—"My Face is My Fortune."

Yet every woman acknowledges the power of beauty, she knows that the possession of a fair, velvet-smooth complexion excites masculine admiration and attention. Indeed, if a census could be taken in this country of feminine opinion upon the most prevalent beauty bane, women would unanimously bewail their complexions. Sallow sun-scorched skins with premature lines and wrinkles do not make for beauty—and the women who suffer from these afflictions have themselves to blame. In this trying climate Nature very often needs a helping hand in *removing* the dead cuticle. Insufficient exercise or wrong diet may hinder her in performing her duties and then the complexion suffers. If your natural beautiful complexion lies concealed beneath a swarthy shrivelled skin, then you can assist Nature by using a fragrant wax to remove this outer skin invisibly. Ask your chemist for Mercolized Wax—and smooth a thin film of this beauty magic over face and neck nightly. In a very short time you will observe a vast improvement in your complexion, for the wax absorbs the faded outer skin with all its blemishes—revealing the natural beauty that lies beneath. Give this treatment a brief ten-day trial, and you will be delighted with the improvement in your appearance.

Acne, Herpes
Eczema
Psoriasis
Rheumatism
Gout, Pains

Sore legs
Varicose veins
Phlebitis

How shall I make my skin new?

Such is the question that all those unfortunate people ask themselves who suffer from those tenacious skin diseases which are as disgusting as they are exhausting. But all those who have had recourse to *Richelet's Blood Purifier* will give them an answer. They will tell them that this wonderful corrector of blood circulation is at the same time an astounding restorer of the skin, which it cleanses down in its deeper layers. *Richelet's Blood Purifier* rids the blood from accumulated poisons, sets free the vital activity of the white globules, stimulates the energy of the skin tissues and creates a new skin, clean and without any blemishes whatever. Its extraordinary power makes it the typical treatment of all the manifestations of arthritism: gout, rheumatism, arterio-sclerosis, varicose veins, neuralgia. It triumphs in the most desperate cases by applying its all-powerful action to the source of life.

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CASTOPHENE
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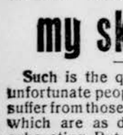

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Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Card Of Nine Events Down For Decision

The following are the acceptances for the 13th Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 2-15 p. m.
THE MALAD PLATE.
(Division I.)

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500, third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the Country of foaling and that have not won since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply).

Saggar Beg 8-13; Eeeda 8-13; Gold Fish 8-13; Bay Prince 8-13; Jamal Beg 8-12; Janiff 8-9; Shariff 8-9; Outlook 8-8; Sunshine 8-8; Tahseen 8-8; Quality 8-8; Resident 8-8; Zubbaijan 8-8; Iraq Knight 8-8; Magnificent 8-8 and Fayadh II 8-8.

2nd Race: 2-45 p. m.
THE KHANDALA PLATE.

DISTANCE—1-1/4 MILES.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500, third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Kurdi 8-10; Rolls Royce 8-10; Ferdinand 8-10; Jahan Ara 8-8; Orphelia 8-4; Forat 8-2; Glory 8-2 Hubaijan Beg 8-2; Havana 8-1; Barkhat 8-1; Alharith 8-1; Nassirwan 8-0; Maneck 7-9 and German 7-9.

3rd Race: 3-15 p. m.
THE MALAD PLATE.
(Division II)

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500, third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling and that have not won since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.)

Mulzoom 9-2; Gani Beg 8-13; Homer 8-8; Howel 8-8; Fair Play 8-8; Samran 8-8; Tariff 8-8; Swastika 8-8; Ruby Fish 8-8; Zohal 8-8 Mahjoob 8-8; Na'amat Allah 8-8; Dagastan 8-8; Desert Prince 8-8; Rashid Pasha 8-8 and Once More 8-8.

4th Race: 3-45 p. m.
THE COLLINGWOOD PLATE.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700, third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II which have not won a race since 31st March, 1934.

Danger 9-4; Anchor 9-4; Riyad II 9-1; Shogat Aziz 9-1; Nazam Bahadur 8-11; Maarib 8-6; Royalty 8-6; Gurji Beg 8-3; Shiniar 7-10 and Suhama 7-9.

5th Race: 4-15 p. m.
THE YARMOUTH PLATE.

DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500, third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Powder Boy 9-0; Follow Me 8-10, Chivalresque 8-5; Cargan 8-8; Turlogh 8-5; Picaro 8-1; Abundance 7-13; Naidor 7-9; Kirkibost 7-8; Zorawar 7-8; Moti Koh 7-6; Cybo 7-6; Seaton Ross 7-5; Sky Hawk 7-5 and Misty Dawn 7-1.

6th Race: 4-45 p. m.
THE NEWBURY PLATE.

DISTANCE—1-1/4 MILES.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 2,500, third, Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Complet 9-7; Criss Cross 9-4; Camping 9-0; Carnelian 8-10; Castleton 8-9; Glenalmond 8-3; Galumph 7-11; Bonne Tete 7-4 and On Time 7-0.

7th Race: 5-15 p. m.
THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700, third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV which have not won a race after 31st March, 1934, and all Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mananna 9-4; Strength 9-4; Generous 9-2; Gift Horse 9-0; Irish Shadow 9-0; Lady Elsa 9-0; Carioca 8-11; Hooray 8-9; Bedsocks 8-7; Czardas 7-0; Forecat 8-6; Rosewater 8-5; Clairette 8-4; Honeysuckle 8-1; Perriyer 8-0; Babar Bhan 7-4; Over 7-4; Greek Jack 7-4 and Cheer Up 6-12.

8th Race: 5-45 p. m.
THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Heydey 9-4; Talk 9-3; Billy Button 9-3; Picaro 9-0; Rhodopis 9-0, Fairford 8-13; Jockmore 8-11; Grecian 8-8; Rooz 8-7; Bismarck II 8-7; Sweetie 8-5; Mr. Pip 7-7; Bold Bandit 7-5; Grecian Orb 8-3 Provence Rose 8-0 and Tetralight 7-9.

9th Race: 6-15 p. m.
THE DELHI PLATE.

DISTANCE—1 MILE, 1 FURLONG.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700, third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Buick 9-4; Kabaila 8-11; Virkumar 8-10; Kutub 8-0; Vita 8-9; Gunboat Jack 8-9; Mumrih 8-8; The Viceroy 8-8; Bulbul Hazar 8-7; Kanda 8-7; Farat Prince 8-7; Hazima 8-5; Muhaisin 8-5; Ace of Hearts 8-1; Sonia 7-13; Zoolum 7-13; Aslan Beg 7-12 and Defender 7-4.

LATEST GALLOP NOTES

Monreale Creates Good Impression

Watch Cybo, Mananna And Ace Of Hearts

(By Our Special Correspondent)

The cold spell has proved extremely beneficial to English horses, who feel more at home under such bracing conditions. It would not be at all surprising to find some animals making rapid improvement if the weather lasts much longer. The following gallops were noted:—

GLENALMOND (Northmore) and WIDDEN HILL (J. O'Neale) were given a 3/4 pace gallop over 6 furlongs, the former proving superior.

CAMPING (A. C. Walker) and COMPLET (Riding Boy) went a mile at 3/4 pace, the former showing to advantage. Keep an eye on him.

GRAND WAZIR (Dillon) trounced MYRON (Riding Boy) over 7 furlongs on the tan. The former has reached his best and must be noted.

ON TIME (Graham) travelled an easy mile in fine style. Much improved.

SEATON ROSS (Burn) covered a mile. Fit and well.

PICARO (Harding) was exercised for a mile on the tan. Fit and well.

SABRINO (Dillon) finished resolutely in a mile gallop on the tan with GLEN GOWAN (Meherji). Much improved.

BALLYLINCH (Riding Boy) spurted 3 furlongs in pleasing style. Must run well.

FOLLOW ME (Whittle) accompanied CHIVALRESQUE (Marrabreast with KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

GRECIAN ORB (Harding) put up a smart show over 6 furlongs. Still waiting for him to do it in a race.

ZITA (Graham) was slightly superior to SWEETIE (Selby) in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan.

COLUMBIAN (Riding Boy) finished in front of TRURO (Walker) over 5 furlongs. The former has improved out of knowledge.

MANANNA (Simmons) beat MAGNITUDE (Marrable) by a length in a 6 furlongs trial on the grass. Keep an eye on the former.

HOORAY (Dillon) impressed in a 6 furlongs gallop on the tan. Will shout hooray if she reproduces it in a race.

BEDSOCKS (Rowley) and GRECIAN (Brace) finished together over 6 furlongs. A fit pair.

BABAR BHAN (Riding Boy) gave satisfaction over 6 furlongs.

FARAT PRINCE (Brace) accompanied BREACH (Rowley) in a 9 furlongs gallop. Both are in good form.

ACE OF HEARTS (Dillon) covered a mile in attractive style. Has improved since last victory.

VIRKUMAR (Riding Boy) and KUTUB (Riding Boy) went a mile at steady pace. Fit and well.

JAHAN ARA (J. O'Neale) was sent a mile, LUCKY BOY (Northmore) joining in over the last 6 furlongs. The latter is striking form again.

GERMAN (Davison) outstayed HUBAIJAN BEG (Riding Boy) over 10 furlongs.

GOLD FISH (Brace) and RUBY FISH (Riding Boy) finished together over 6 furlongs.

ZOHAL (Davison) trounced QUALITY (Riding Boy) in a 6 furlongs gallop.

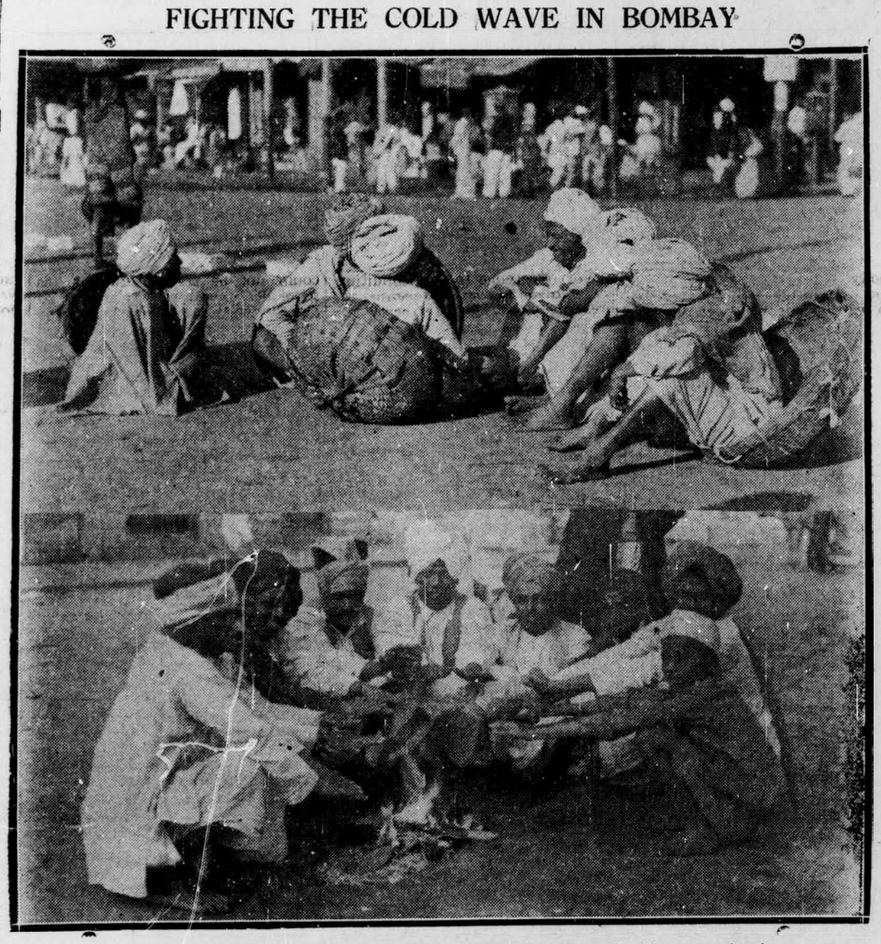
OUTLOOK (Riding Boy) beat HOMER (Stokes) by a length over 6 furlongs.

MAHJOOB (Riding Boy) and RESIDENT (Northmore) finished level over 6 furlongs.

DAGASTAN (Brace) went an easy 6 furlongs on the grass. Fair.

DESERT PRINCE (Riding Boy), BAY PRINCE (Bowley) and a stablemate travelled 6 furlongs. The first named was clearly superior.

FIGHTING THE COLD WAVE IN BOMBAY



Above: A group of "pattiwallas" sunning themselves in the open street.
Below: Workmen seeking relief from the biting cold by lighting a fire in the middle of the street and squatting around.

ELEVEN RUNNERS IN ECLIPSE STAKES

Sixteen horses have declined in the Eclipse Stakes, the blue riband of racing in India, which will be run on next Saturday.

THE ECLIPST STAKES OF INDIA. Distance 1-1/4 miles.—Of Rs. 75,000 of which Rs. 50,000, will go to the winner, Rs. 17,000 to the second Rs. 8,000 to the third. For horses 5 years old and 4 years old at the time of starting.

Mr. Edward Esmond's Necker.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Invercannie.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Criss Cross, Powder Boy, Vijaya Kumar II (late Sovran) and Chebli.

Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Castleton.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Sabrino and Dr. Strabismus.

Mr. A. Hoyt's Play On.

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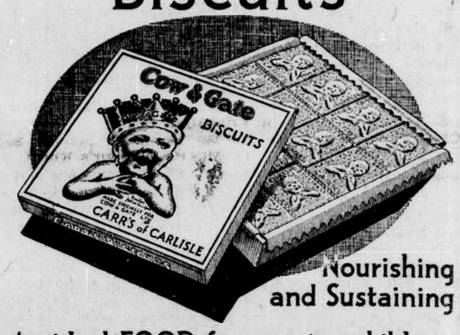

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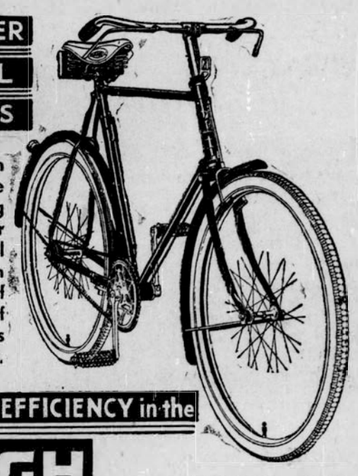
STILL FURTHER MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS

The makers of the Raleigh do not stand still. They are constantly experimenting—seeking to make their great achievement still more perfect. The addition of an improved type of front hub barrel is one of the many refinements recently introduced.



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BULAND DROPS DEAD

Soon after the death of Ibrani, comes the news that Buland dropped dead at exercise on Wednesday. A post mortem examination revealed that Ibrani died from gall stone and not pneumonia.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3 1/2 p.c.

CHANGE IN CONGRESS CREED

Maharashtra For No Amendment

POONA, Jan. 15.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee negates by 24 votes to 12 votes the suggestion regarding the change of Congress creed by replacing the words "Legitimate and peaceful" by "Truthful and non-violent".—United Press

BOY KILLED BY LORRY

Identity Of Hitherto Unknown Victim Revealed At Inquest

New light was thrown on Thursday on the death of the unknown Hindu boy who was knocked down by a lorry on Frere Road on January 2, before the City Coroner, regarding the identity of the boy and to the circumstances causing the fatality.

For nearly a week after the accident and the death of the boy, the identity of the deceased remained a mystery.

The body of the boy lying in the morgue was ordered to be disposed of by the Coroner as an unclaimed one.

At the resumed inquest it was revealed that the name of the boy was Vithal Ganpat. The father of the boy instituted vigorous inquiries after his son disappeared.

Ganpat Vithoo, the father in giving evidence before the Coroner stated that his son had been usually in the habit of going to his sister's house at Mazgaon. He used to do so without informing any one in the house.

The father after a lapse of two or three days became anxious as the boy never turned up. And inquiries made in the sister's house revealed that the boy had never come there.

After a few days he saw in the papers the incident mentioned, although the name of the deceased had not appeared.

He went to the Coroner's Court and was informed that the Pydhoni Police were acquainted with the full particulars and was directed to that station.

In the police station he saw the photo of his son, and his clothes and recognised them.

Mohmed Shah Rajguru, a lorry-driver, who was a witness of the accident, stated that he was sitting in an Irani shop on the day in question and from there saw what happened.

At the junction of Carnac Bunder Road and Frere Road, the lorry No. 1594, Bombay, (driven by Dugdoo Dondiba) was proceeding and the cyclist (the deceased) was pedalling by the right of it.

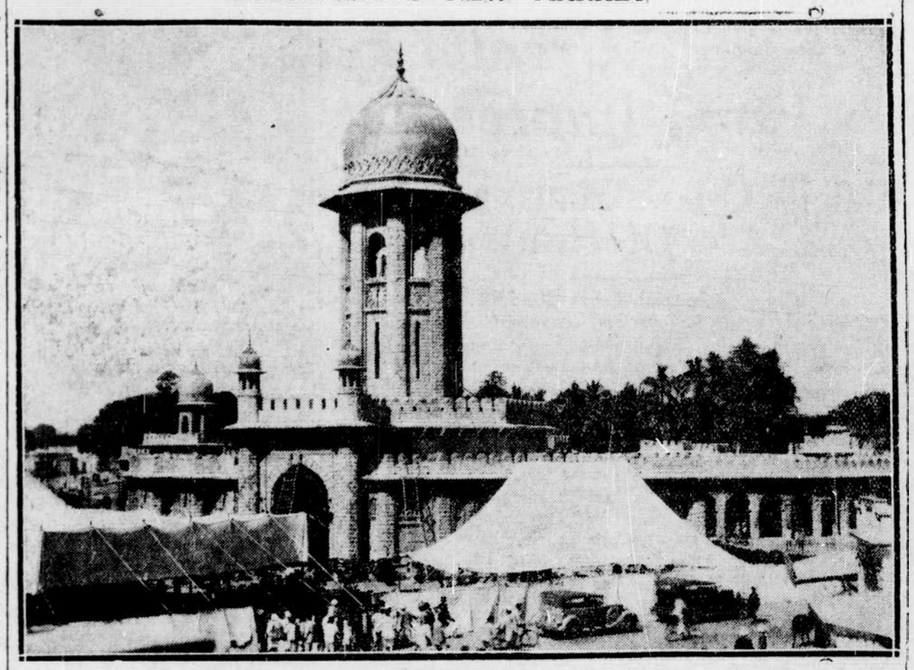
At the junction of the Roads the cyclist came in contact with the right rear wheel of the lorry and was flung down by the impact.

The driver of the lorry drove off and a crowd gathered to see the fallen cyclist.

When asked whether the driver of the lorry turned to the right to reach his place of destination prior to the incident, witness stated that he did not do so.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries sustained accidentally as a result of an impact with a lorry on the Frere Road.

HYDERABAD'S NEW MARKET



The opening ceremony of the Mo hazam Jahi Market at Hyderabad took place on the 10th January when H. E. H. the Nizam and several other notables of the State were present.

BABY'S DEATH CAUSED BY CRADLE CRASH

A verdict of death due to shock as a result of burns accidentally sustained, was recorded by the City Coroner on Thursday on the body of a child aged six months.

The mother of the child, Manibai, in giving evidence stated that she was a coolie woman residing at Sewri and that her child which was sleeping in the cradle on Wednesday at the time she went out to collect faggots, had fallen from the cradle, the ropes supporting it having been burnt down, and the child scalded.

Verdicts of death due to shocks as a result of burns accidentally sustained while warming themselves near a fire, were returned by the Coroner's Jury, on Thursday over the two children Udia Baba and Eknath Anjaba who died yesterday in the K.E.M. Hospital and the Congress Hospital respectively, as a sequel to burns.

ALLEGED TO HAVE ROBBED ROOM-MATE

Gold Buttons, Ring And Cash Disappear From Servant's Suit Case

Khanoo Krishna Gowli was arrested by the Kingsway Police on Wednesday, on a charge of robbing one Vijayashankar of four gold buttons, a gold ring and Rs. 20 in cash, the total property being collectively valued at Rs. 63.

It was stated that the accused was a servant of Mr. Sangari, residing at G. I. P. Matunga, and that he left the premises of his master on Jan. 12, after taking three months' pay,—which was in arrears,—saying that he would return the next day. But he never turned up.

The complainant Vijayashankar, also a servant of Mr. Savgari and the accused, were living in a common room.

The stolen articles were kept in a suit case and it is alleged that none but the accused could have had access to it.

Khanoo was placed before the Dadar Magistrate, who remanded him into Police custody till Jan. 24.

Dramatic Story Of Kashmir Couple's "Elopement"

GIRL AFFIRMS HER LOVE

Faced with the emphatic disapproval of her parents to marry the youth she loved and with the prospect of being yoked to another, whom she did not love, for a lifetime, a Kashmiri girl of a rich family confessed to having fallen in with the idea of her lover to "elope" and live happily ever after.

Bombay, a city of more than a million, where live people from all parts of the world, a city full of romance, was chosen as the place, where they should go to. Kashmir was far away in the North and there was very little likelihood of their being discovered.

They did not foresee the difficulties they had to face. With not enough cash on hand, they ventured ahead and lived for about a fortnight, before their movements in Bombay were suspected and ultimately resulted in their being taken charge of by the City Police.

The girl in question is Kamala, stated to be the 16 years old educated daughter of the Headmaster of Harisingh High School at Srinagar.

The youth is Vaikunthnath Kant Kaul, a graduate in the Srinagar College and son of a Police Sub-Inspector in the State.

Both the girl and the boy were distantly related to each other.

The girl was living with her uncle, who is a well-known Doctor at Srinagar—an F.R.C.S.

Since they were related to each other, the youth used to visit the Doctor's house every now and then. The girl and the boy became good friends and friendship developed into love.

It is stated that after allowing some days to pass after their confessing their love towards each other, the parents were informed of their love and their intention to marry.

Parents Oppose.

The parents of the girl, who had thought of a different future for their daughter, especially the mother who wanted her daughter to marry some one else, were shocked to hear the news. They were totally against Kamala marrying Vaikunth.

The dreams of the young couple were shattered by the refusal of the girl's parents to allow them to marry. Yet they met each other and discussed as to what should be done in future.

After a few days, they agreed to leave Kashmir without anyone knowing about it. The youth applied himself to the task of making preparations for their "elopement." He hired a room in Srinagar and about the middle of December last, after nightfall, he took Kamala with him to the room he had engaged. She did not take with her enough clothing as she thought that would arouse the suspicions of others.

Came To Bombay

The romantic couple lived in their secluded room at Srinagar for four or five days without being discovered. They thought it dangerous to continue their stay in the room at Srinagar, which was within a few minutes walk from the Doctor's residence.

It is believed that they had very little clothing and their purse too was not very heavy. Yet they thought that they should go to Bombay and live there with the little money they had, possibly without caring as to what the future held for them.

They came to Bombay twenty days ago and went straight to the Dharamshala at Madhavbaug, where they stayed for a couple of days before they found lodgings elsewhere.

Four or five days later, they succeeded in getting a room at Parel which, they possibly thought was a secluded corner of the city, where they would not be suspected of having run away.

But unfortunately for them, they found that there were several Kashmiris living at Parel.

With a view to avoid those residents of Parel, who came from their State, the couple left Parel after about a week's stay there and came to live in Madhavashram, which is situated in Girgaum, one of the crowded localities of Bombay.

But their week's stay at Parel had done the mischief. They had been recognised and letters had been written to Kashmir.

Before a week was out, Inspector Wagle of the C.I.D. presented himself at the Madhavashram on Wednesday morning and took charge of the couple.

The youth was arrested on a charge of kidnapping the girl.

He was placed before a Magistrate and was remanded to police custody.

The girl was sent to the Shraddhanand Home at Matunga for stay there, till the time she is taken to Kashmir to her people.

Vaikunth, who is in the custody of the Police will be taken shortly to Kashmir to stand his trial if the extradition is granted.

Both the girl and her lover made statements to the police in which, it is stated, they affirm their love for one another.

FILMS THAT OFFEND MUSSALMANS

Ranjit Film Co. Delete Passages From "The Tyrant" At Instance Of Police

A meeting of 5,000 Muslims at Delhi passed resolutions condemning "the attitude of film companies which have been making mean attacks on Islam and the Holy Prophet" and in particular the Ranjit Film Co.'s film "The Tyrant" in which it is alleged that "impertinent and indecent language" is used regarding the Mohar Nabawat."

We understand that certain passages in the film mentioned, which is showing in Bombay, have been removed at the instance of the Police on the advice of a leading Mussalman of Bombay, whose counsel was taken, as a result of which Mussalmans who had assembled to protest on Saturday last expressed themselves satisfied and dispersed.

"MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE"

Thana Judge Refers Hindu's Case To High Court For Revision

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Jan. 15.

"The accused in this case is described in the written complaint itself as an educated young man belonging to a high class community, and a stigma of an unjust conviction for theft in case of such a young man is a matter which will have a far-reaching effect on his future and hence it is essential to bring this miscarriage of Justice to the notice of their Lordships in revision, especially as the conviction is not at all supportable according to law, remarked Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, to-day while recommending to the Bombay High Court that the conviction of Ramchandra (alias Baburao) Pandurang Durve be quashed, the sentence to pay a fine of Rs. 30 be set aside and the fine, if paid, be ordered to be refunded.

Mr. D. M. Gupte, advocate, appeared for the petitioner and Mr. A. V. Chitre, Assistant Public Prosecutor, for the Crown.

The facts of the case are that Shantabai, a nurse, who is bedridden cripple and possesses considerable property, lives in her house at Bapsai. In her wasteland was a hay stack closed by a thin fence with two entrances. The petitioner, who managed her estate and affairs, was living with her along with their brother Ganpat, of unsound mind and Shankar, a stamp vendor. On April 27, 1933 a forest guard discovered 24 teak wood rafters in an enclosure on land belonging to Shantabai. Those rafters were not covered with stamp or any forest pass. It was presumed to be Government property under Forest laws and further to be stolen property. The guard attached the rafters. A notice was served on the petitioner to appear before the Forest officer. The petitioner did not appear thinking that he was not bound to do so. The forest department referred the matter to the police for investigation. The petitioner was prosecuted. He was acquitted by the Magistrate under section 26 (f), but was convicted under section 41 (rules 3 and 18) of the Indian Forest Act. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 30 or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Further the Magistrate held him guilty under section 379 or in the alternative section 411 of the Indian Penal Code. No separate sentence was passed.

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment, observed that the conviction was based entirely on the strength of presumption arising, because of the finding of contraband rafters in the premises enclosed by a fence belonging to Shantabai. Apparently he had been held guilty by the Magistrate on a double presumption that as he occasionally looked after the affairs of the estate of his sister, he should be in possession of the premises and to be the thief.

The prosecution, said the judge was misconceived ill advised and outcome of enmity of the forest guard and the police head constable against the petitioner because of the spirit of independence shown by him in refusing to comply with the unreasonable demand of the forest guard.

Concluding the Judge observed that the premises being accessible the possession and control could not be said to be so exclusive as to make it unmistakably clear that only the inmates, owners and occupiers of the house could have stolen the property or brought contraband goods.

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UNTRUE AND MISLEADING

Allegations Against Congress R. C. Refuted

Sjt. S. K. Patil General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the last Congress Session, writes:—

I have come across a statement in a local vernacular paper, in which an attempt is made, perhaps unwittingly, to represent to the readers that there is something wrong about the affairs of the Reception Committee. We have not yet been able to convene the general meeting of the Reception Committee because certain articles which were used for construction purposes still remain to be disposed of. The accounts of the session have long since been ready and they are being audited by the Committee's certified auditors. The allegation sought to be made out is, therefore, entirely false.

UNTRUE AND MISLEADING

There is a definite charge made in the same paper against the officials of the Reception Committee that they had entrusted the English reporting of the proceedings of the session to a representative of the Anglo-Indian journal. Nothing can be more untrue and misleading than this. We had engaged no reporter to do English reporting. Notes of English speeches were taken by our own stenographers. Hindi reporting was entrusted to Mr. Binod of Meerut, who is an advocate and who has been doing the Hindi reporting of the Congress Sessions for a number of years. He was given that work on the specific recommendation of the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress.

It is hoped that this explanation will clear all doubts, if there were any.

MADRAS MUSLIMS CONDEMN IT

J. P. C. Scheme More Reactionary Than W. P. Proposals

(From A Correspondent)

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

The Council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the proposals contained in the J. P. C. Report were more reactionary than even the White Paper proposals; that any constitution based on the above proposals would result in the perpetuation of the political, economic and commercial subjugation of the people of the country in a worse form than under the present system; and that the cost involved in carrying out the reforms would be too heavy and unjustifiable. Therefore the proposals were unacceptable.

MENON REPORT ACCEPTED

Will Whitehall Respond?

The London correspondent of "Roy's Weekly", writes:—

I understand that the Government of India has accepted the findings of the investigations of Mr. K P Menon who was recently deputed to Zanzibar to enquire into the new decrees imposed upon the Indian community by the local government.

It is understood that the India Office has now received a despatch from Lord Willingdon's Government intimating to Whitehall that effect shouldfi be given to the Report of Mr. Menon. What the Whitehall proposes to do in the matter cannot be determined for some time to come in view of the fact that the Colonial Office will take a long time to reconcile itself to the wishes of the India Government.

KALYAN TALUKA BOARD

New President Elected

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Jan. 17.

At a meeting of the Kalyan Taluka Local Board held yesterday afternoon for the election of office bearers, the name of Mr. Hari (alias Sitaram) Bal Patil was proposed and seconded for the post of the president of the new Board. Mr. H. G. Lakhia, Mamlatdar, moved an amendment that the name of Mr. Abdul Razak Mahomed Azim Buransaheb Kunwari be substituted. The amendment was however lost for want of a seconder.

The chairman of the meeting Mr. Dhondu Ramji Hande then declared Mr. Patil as duly elected president. No votes were taken and recorded.

The elections of the Vice-President and the Standing Committee were postponed.

5 MAGIC MINUTES for CONDYS

. . . minutes that are sheer bliss in the marvellous relief they bring to aching, throbbing feet. The pain just "floats away" as the active oxygen in Condy's cools and soothes tormented skin and braces up the muscles.

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A PERFECT FOOD
Contains Vitamins A, B & D in concentrated forms.
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DEBILITY
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Already 30,000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.
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Good Health means Happiness

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LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL
This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES
Made from the purest Norwegian Oils
Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Candidates For Corporation & Their Appeal To Voters

MR. MULRAJ KARSANDAS

Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha writes:—

Mr. Mulraj Karsandas, the well-known Congress worker, is contesting a seat in the coming Municipal elections.

In 1929 he had the confidence of the voters who had returned him at the top of the poll. Since then due to eventful happenings in the country in which Mr. Mulraj Karsandas had thrown himself heart and soul and for which he suffered over two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000 he could not contest in the next election.

I am sure, the voters of the "A" Ward will show their appreciation of the sacrifices and services rendered to the Motherland and particularly his great services to the City of Bombay and once again return him and give him a further opportunity to serve them once again.

DR. VALENTINE VIEGAS

Dr. Valentine Viegas in the course of his manifesto, says:—

I am standing as a candidate from Girgaum "D" Ward for the ensuing Municipal election to be held on the Gowalia Tank Maidan, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant. I, therefore, humbly request my voters and friends wholeheartedly to support my candidature by giving me their votes so that I might have an opportunity of rendering my humble services in the Corporation. If elected to the Corporation I assure my voters that I shall do my utmost to continue the work which my revered father the late Dr. A. G. Viegas had done for the last 40 years in the Corporation.

I, therefore, appeal to the voters to give me their full support by giving me all their 14 votes if possible or as many as they would be pleased to give to enable me to get a seat on the Corporation so as to enable me to serve them to the best of my abilities. My symbol is "Tree."

MR. S. L. SILAM

Mr. S. L. Silam writes:—

At the request of my numerous friends, I have decided to offer myself as a candidate from "E" Ward for the ensuing Municipal elections. I was a member of the Municipal Corporation for 10 years and during this period I was for many years a member of the Standing Committee, Improvement Trust Committee, the Schools Committee and several other Special Committees of the Corporation.

In the year 1932 owing to the revival of the Civil Disobedience movement and the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, and being a Congressman, I did not contest the election.

During the last Hindu-Muslim riots, as a member of the Peace Committee organized by the Mayor of Bombay, I did my best to restore and maintain peace and order in different localities in 'E' Ward and elsewhere and rendered help to good many needy and helpless persons irrespective of their caste or creed.

It is not my desire to indulge in high sounding promises to the electors. As a member of the Corporation I have always served the interests of the rate-payers to the best of my ability and I can assure them that if I am returned to the Corporation I shall try and endeavour to prove myself worthy of their trust and confidence. My symbol is "Watch."

Support To Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas

A well-attended public meeting of electors of 'E' Ward was held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Wednesday at 7 p.m. with Mr. Y. J. Hemi, Manager of the Manchester Mills, in the chair.

The Chairman, Mr. Hemi, in his opening speech introduced Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to the audience as one of the 18 candidates for the ensuing Municipal Elections. He told the audience that Mr. Jamnadas was a public worker and was in this field for the last 20 years. He spoke of Mr. Jamnadas' sincerity in all his actions and told the audience that if they return Mr. Jamnadas to the Corporation the voters would be serving their own interests, as Mr. Jamnadas always worked for the welfare of the people and was always non-communal.

Mr. Jamnadas's Record

Mr. Jamnadas, in the course of a lengthy speech narrated how he was privileged to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee during the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme, and accompanied the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri to champion the cause of Indians in South Africa. Mr. Jamnadas recalled that he was for some time a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He wanted to go to the Corporation now simply because of his desire to work for his fellow countrymen and citizens of Bombay. He said that during his 20 years of public life he was never communal and he was incapable of being so.

Mr. B. G. Horniman also addressed the audience. Mr. Horniman dealt with the various irregularities of the Bombay Corporation and explained how the interests of the poor were neglected. He said that some of the members who were wealthy landlords got elected by the votes of their tenants and servants and went to the Corporation to look after their own interests and not of the poor rate-payers.

Mr. Horniman also spoke of the various disabilities to which the rate-payers were subjected and asked the audience that to vote only for those as they could trust always to work in the interest of the people and not themselves. As regards Mr. Jamnadas candidature Mr. Horniman said Mr. Jamnadas was known to him for the last 21 years, from the time of his arrival in Bombay and though he had differed from Mr. Jamnadas on many questions he could say that Mr. Jamnadas was very sincere in all his activities and the voters could place their confidence in him as a man who would defend their interests and not his own. He urged them to give their solid support to Mr. Jamnadas.

Mr. T. K. Menon also spoke.

Mr. Moses then moved that "this meeting of the citizens of the 'E' ward assures Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas of their solid support at the ensuing Municipal Election." The resolution was seconded and unanimously carried.

ASSAULT CHARGE

Match Factory Worker Files Complaint In Kalyan Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Jan 17

In the Court of the Resident Magistrate Mr. M. G. Naik at Kalyan Augustin Lobo has filed a complaint of assault against A. Larson, a European employee of the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath.

According to the complainant he was on duty at the factory in the morning on January 11 last. In spite of his explanation regarding a "cooly's" mistake in bringing "rims" instead of "bottoms" asked for, the accused, it is alleged, got wild, abused the complainant, slapped him on the face, caught hold of his neck and kicked him.

The Magistrate has fixed January 29 for hearing.

DRIVER JAILED FOR ADULTERY

Six Months' Sentence Confirmed

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Jan 17

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. D. C. Joshi, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, in the appeal preferred by Douglas Roland Zincke, an Anglo-Indian driver of the G. I. P. Railway, who was convicted on October 31 last by Mr. P. K. Kharkar, the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan, on charges of adultery with and enticing away a married woman and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, both the sentences to run concurrently.

The Additional Sessions Judge set aside the appellant's conviction and the sentence on the latter charge of enticing away a married woman on the ground that she had left the protection of her husband prior to the alleged offence, and confirmed his conviction and sentence of six months' hard labour for adultery.

The trying Magistrate, in his judgment, said that on account of her infatuation for the young man (the accused), a happy home and married life were broken up.

Dismissal Order Set Aside By Thana Judge

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan 16

Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge, of Thana, set aside yesterday the order of Dismissal of ten accused by the First Class Magistrate at Panvel without recording reasons and ordered the District Magistrate to hold further inquiry into the complaint filed by Vithu Ganu Kondilkar against Halya Nanaji Gavandi and 12 others. The Judge held that non-recording of reasons was an illegality and not mere irregularity.

This petition was filed against the order of the Magistrate, who dismissed the complaint against the last ten accused and entertained it as regards the first three accused on a charge of assault.

Mr. W. P. Oka appeared for the petitioner and Mr. W. A. Rege for the opponents (accused).

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BISCUITS
ARE
AN INVALUABLE FOOD
FOR
INFANTS & INVALIDS
THE
Britannia Biscuit Co., Ltd.
Manufacturers Of 33 different varieties.

"WIMCO" SUES "CIMCO"

Match-Companies Battle Over Trade Mark In High Court

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court is engaged in hearing the suit filed by the Western India Match Co., Ltd., against Messrs Vali Suleman, a firm of Bombay, claiming injunction and damages in respect of alleged breach of trade mark.

Mr. C. H. Carden Noad with Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. Barot, instructed by Crawford Bayley and Co., appears for the plaintiffs. Mr. Lalji with Mr. T. M. Guido, instructed by Pereira Amin and Fazulbhoy, is for the defendants.

The plaintiffs own match factories manufacture and sell matches on a large scale in Bombay and other places in India. Since 1927, they have been manufacturing safety matches under the label known as "Wimco". The label is printed on yellow paper and consists of the figure of a diamond in bold black outline with the letters "Wimco" printed in bold capital type in black within the figure of the diamond which has on its four sides triangles in black.

The plaintiffs also manufacture half-size match boxes bearing the same design and in addition the inscription "Ambernath Superior Quality" above the figure of the diamond, and the inscription "Impregnated Safety Matches" below the figure.

Colourable Imitation

The plaintiffs claimed that their matches enjoy a large sale and wide reputation under the name of "Wimco Matches". They alleged that the defendants were getting match boxes of both sizes manufactured for them by some factories near Bombay and are selling the same under labels which are fraudulent and colourable imitation of the plaintiff's labels described above.

The defendant's labels are printed on yellow paper and contain the figure of a diamond in black outline with the letters 'Cimco' printed in bold capital type in black within the diamond. The labels also have triangles resembling those on the plaintiff's labels.

It was further alleged that the defendants have adopted the letters "Cimco" and the design similar to the plaintiffs' with the dishonest and fraudulent intention of passing off their matches as the plaintiff's goods.

Injunction Claimed.

The plaintiffs claim that they have a right to the exclusive use of their label as their trademark, and that the defendants have infringed their trade mark by adopting a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' labels.

The plaintiffs, therefore claimed injunction and damages of Rs. 10,000 and other incidental reliefs against the defendants.

The defendants denied the plaintiffs' allegations. They say that their firm has been carrying on business under the name of Central India Match Co., and the word "Cimco" stands for this name. The design of a diamond is commonly used by manufacturers of matches, and in law nobody can claim a trade mark right either in the colour of the labels or in the colour of the ink or in a common design.

The defendants allege that the object of the plaintiffs in instituting these proceedings is to bring pressure on them to join the "Wimco" Association of the plaintiffs.

WHO IS A CONGRESSMAN?

B. P. C. C. Defines Term For Guidance Of Municipal Election Voters

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C., in a press communique write:—

The resolution of the B. P. C. C. Council in regard to the ensuing Municipal election has, it seems created some confusion in the public mind. This confusion is being cleverly exploited by certain candidates and more especially by their Agents and canvassers to suit their purpose.

Numerous enquiries are being made to us as to the credentials of candidates who style themselves as Congressmen. This will explain the necessity of making this statement.

We had always thought that the direction given by the Council of the B. P. C. C. was simple and unambiguous and it should not be difficult for Congress-minded voters to make a proper selection of candidates for their support.

No Official List

According to the commonly understood definition of the term, a Congressman is he who is a four-anna member of the Congress having belief in Article I of the Indian National Congress. What the Council resolution contemplates, however, is not a mere four-anna member of the Congress but 'such Congressmen as have rendered services and done sacrifices for the Congress." Since the Congress has chosen not to run candidates on its official ticket, we are not in a position to issue an official list of Congress candidates for the guidance of voters. The choice, however, is not difficult to make.

The candidates who are in the field to-day can be easily classified into four distinct grades. The first grade is of those candidates who are loyal Congressmen and have made sacrifices and suffered for the cause of freedom. The preference, of course, will go to those who have undergone imprisonment in the service of Motherland.

The second grade is of Congressmen who have not gone through actual sufferings but have always loyally stood by the Congress and never shown any disloyalty to it. Non-Congressmen.

Non-Congressmen

The third grade is of those Non-Congress candidates who are nationalists in their outlook and have sympathies for the poor man in the city.

This leaves only one grade and that is of reactionaries and Communalists who entirely or mainly depend on communal voting for their return to the Corporation.

It is obvious that Congress-minded voters have nothing to do with the last two grades of candidates. They have to choose from the first two with a preference to the first. It is highly desirable from the Congress standpoint of view that all Congressmen ought to be returned before others get a chance. This, we regard, is strictly within the discipline of the Congress and also within the meaning of the Council resolution. We know that in a few cases, it will be difficult to draw a line of demmarcation between the two grades but this was unavoidable even if the Congress had decided to run an official ticket. These few cases can safely be left to the robust common-sense of voters.

CHARGED WITH THEFT FROM SAFE

Issa Dada was put up before Mr P L Thacker, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, on Thursday on a charge of theft to the extent of Rs. 835.

In applying for a remand in custody, the police stated that at the time of theft from the shop at Banian Street, one except the accused was in the know of the amount kept. It was also stated that the safebreaker had laid his hands on the box alone, without disturbing other valuable articles in the shop.

The accused was ordered to be remanded for a period of ten days, pending further police inquiries.

The name and description of the shop was not stated in the remand application.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 13 POINTS

Bankhead Quota 10,500,000 Bales

GOLD FIRM AND SILVER STEADY

Wheat And Linseed Act Well

BOMBAY, Jan 17

On Thursday, cross rate closed a shade easier.

GENERAL BUYING ACTIVITY ON NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

The New York Cotton Exchange developed considerable steadiness on general buying and covering influenced by announcement of Bankhead Quota at 10,500,000 bales.

GOLD FIRM AND SILVER STEADY

London gold ruled firm and silver also showed an improvement of 1/16 pence per ounce.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY

Despite uncertainty regarding outcome of Gold clause the Chicago wheat market ruled steady. There was not much activity on Buenos Aires Linseed market but previous levels were well maintained.

IMPROVED DEMAND ON GILTEDGED SECURITIES

Market generally quiet owing proximity of fortnightly settlement. Giltedged after hesitation the demand improved. Industrials generally quiet. Tone firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Jan 17

Previous closing	12.47
To-day's opening	12.52
Difference	+05
To-day's closing	12.60
Difference	+13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Jan 17

Previous closing	6.79
To-day's opening	6.82
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	6.80
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 248

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 17

New York cotton developed considerable steadiness on general buying activity and covering influenced by announcement of Bankhead quota at 10,500,000 bales.

Trade was also good buyer but free operations continued to be hampered by uncertainty regarding gold clause decision. However market on whole presented improved sentiment and prices showed fairly good tendency.

Trading in May opened at 12.52 i.e. five points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on fairly good buying by foreign and local interests together with short covering influenced by steadier Liverpool advices but higher level attracted some liquidation and southern selling.

However eventually market again improved on news of Bankhead quota.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 17

The following were the opening ranges.

March	(12.36/12.35) 12.48/12.48
May	(12.43/12.43) 12.53/12.51
July	(12.41/12.40) 12.53/12.52

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 17

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January	(6.83) 6.88
American March	(6.82) 6.86
Egyptian January	(8.65) 8.68
Egyptian March	(8.62) 8.64

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan 17

10-45 p.m

Broach A/M. moved between Rs. 239-12 and 240-4 at night. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 240 with New York futures about 5 points down.

"PRAVDA" GIVES HINT

Capital Punishment For Zinoviev And Comrades

MOSCOW, Jan. 17.

The hint that death sentence may be inflicted on Zinoviev, Kamenev and seventeen others undergoing trial at Petrograd is given by the official organ "Pravda" in the course of a fierce leading article. Workers Groups also are demanding that they should be shot.

Judge Ulrich who presided over the Metropolitan Vickers trial is conducting the proceedings against the accused, who as members of the Moscow Centre of the Group are charged in the counter-revolutionary plot in conjunction with the Leningrad Group. No report of the trial is being printed.—Reuter.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Jan 17

Previous closing	4.87 3/4
To-day's opening	4.88 1/4
To-day's closing	4.87 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 17

Previous closing	4.88
To-day's opening	4.87 3/4
To-day's closing	4.87 15/16

FRANC RATE

London, Jan 17

Previous closing	74.28
To-day's opening	74.28
To-day's closing	74.28
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 17

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.87-3/4 and then improved to 4.88-1/16 subsequently remaining rather narrow.

Franc opened at 74.28 at which point it remained practically steady with slight variations.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 17

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	(24 9/16d)	24 9/16d
Forward	(24 11/16d)	24 11/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 17

Gold (£7-1-6) £7-1-11

BULLION

London, Jan 17

Influx	(nil) nil
Withdrawal	(nil) nil
Silver Spot	(24 9/16d) 24 5/8d
Gold per ounce	(£7-1-6) £7-1-11

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan 17

3 months (3/8 to 7/16 p.c.) 3/8 to 7/16 p.c.

4 months (7/16 to 1/2 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c.

6 months (1/2 to 1/2 p.c.) 1/2 to 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan '7

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 3/32) 1-6 3/32
Paris on Bombay	(5.60 1/8) 5.60 1/8
New York on Bombay	(36.75) 36.87
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 1/2) 0.91 3/4
London on Milan	(57.25) 57.37
London on Shanghai	(1-5 1/8) 1-5 1/8
London on Kobe	(1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 17

Silver opened steady at Rs. 64/12, 64/14 and 65/2. The market was quiet and featureless in absence of any important transactions. Prices later eased slightly on scattered seling and realising but subsequently prices partially recovered on comparatively better. London cables closed steady at 64/11/6, 64/13/6 and 65/1/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs 35/2, 35/2/9 and 35/3/9. Prices declined on some selling by banks and local interests owing to steadiness of sterling closed steady at Rs 35/1/6, 35/2/3 and 35/3/3.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 17

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 30 7/8) dol 31 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/2) dol 10 5/8

U S Steel Common (dol 36 5/6) dol 37 1/4

U S Steel Preference dol. 87

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 17

Liverpool wheat opened nrm at March 58-3/8, May 60-1/4, July 62. The market was fairly active on good buying activity but business on whole continued very limited.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 17

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 96-5/8. Prices slightly improved on some commission house buying but business continued to restricted by uncertainty regarding outcome of gold clause decision.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan 17

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 12.03. There was not much activity but yesterday's level was maintained with price ruling around 12.03.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 77

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£230 1/4 buyers £230 1/2 sellers. Quiet) £230 3/4 buyers £230 7/8 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£10 1/8 buyers £10 3/16 sellers. Quiet) £10 3/16 buyers £10 1/4 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/2) £31 to £31 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4

Indian Pekoe (0-0) 0-11 1/4

Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4

Ceylon higher (0-1 1/2) 2-3 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£17 1/4 paid value) £17 3/16 paid value

Dunlop Jan (£21 1/2) £21 1/2

Lightning Jan (£12 1/2) £12 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/2 paid value) 6 7/16 paid buyers

April-June (6 11/16 paid value) 6 5/8 paid buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 15/16 sellers) £12 sellers

Linseed La Plata Jan (£9 7/16 sellers) £9 1/2 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£14 3/4 paid) £15 3/8 March paid

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 17

10-30 p.m.

	Rs a. p
Wheat January	4 7 9
Wheat May	5 0 0
Linseed May	7 4 6

The tone was steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Prices Shhot Up

Bombay, Jan 17

Excited scenes were witnessed on the Sheik Memon Street during late this evening when expensive speculative buying was put through as a result of which Broach A/M contract soared up to Rs. 247. Reports of considerable damage to the crop are coming in which induced the dealers to make large commitments. The New York cotton market also helped the sentiment which opened 5 points up and after declining a little it went as high as 12 points. Bears were very nervous and Broach contract was in great demand.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Firm

CALCUTTA, Jan 17

In the share market to-day jutes ruled firm owing to slight improvement in Hessian and gunnies and good turnover resulted. Coals kept fairly steady. Teas were easier. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special attention. Government securities were quiet, but steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and a half per cent Government paper 97/13/6 Five per cent loan 1939/44 107/12.

Bank: Central Bank of India 38/8.

Coals: Bansdeppur 8/8, Bokaro and Ramgur 9/8; Bengal 2¾/8; Bhalgora 3/13; East Indian 20/13; Equitable 39; Mundulpoor 6/7; New Beerbhoom 15/11; North Damuda 3/14; Rewa Coalfields 14/2; Sandra 16; Seebpore 15/8 premium Telcher 2/4; Union 18/12.

Jutes: Alliance 462/8; Anglo-India 555; Auckland 271; Bally 256; Barangore 220; Budge Budge 394; Champdany 227; Cheviot 252; Clive 37/12; Craig 2/12; Dalhousie 442/8; Empire 46/4; Fort Gloster 736; Fort Gloster pref 147; Fort William 362/8; Ganges 487/8; Gourepore 858; Gourepore pref 131; Howrah 65/2; Hukumchand 17/4; Hukumchand pref 119/12; India 555; Kamarhatty 669; Kamarhatty pref 133; Kanknarrah 590; Kanknarrah pref 133; Lansdowne 230; Naihati 513; National 27/8; New Central 445; Nuddea 76; Presidency 7; Seorah 22/8; Standard 400; Union 580.

Minings: Burma Corporation 6/7; Karanpura Development 13; Tavoy Tin 3/4; Electric and Telephones: Bengal Telephone pref 15/12; Cuttack Electric 8/2; Dacca Electric 18/8; Jubbulpore Electric 12/8; Muttra Electric 11/8; Engineering Companies: Burn and Co. ordy 320; Burn and Co 6 per cent pref 117; Bengal Iron 4/14; Indian Iron and Steel 8/2; Indian Standard Wagon pref 129.

Miscellaneous: B I Corporation ordy 3/1; B I Corporation defd 1/9; Calcutta Trams ordy 20/6; Midnapore Zemindary 81; India General Navigation ord 120/8; Sugar: Balrampur 13/14; Carew and Co 21/12; New Savan 14/6; Purtabpore Co pref 18; Samastipore 12.

Tea: Banarhat pref 138; Bishnauth 31/4; Naga Hills 24.—A. P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

General Tone Satisfactory

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 17

On the Stock Exchange, the general tone was satisfactory, but owing to the approaching end of the fortnightly account, business was somewhat restricted.

Giltedged securities were very firm; other good features included diamond shares, certain tobaccos and motor shares, notably Rolls Royce at 117/3.

Among the Commodities, cotton after an early recovery, closed barely steady, owing to reactionary New York cables, but the publication of the Bankhead Quota of ten-and-half million bales came too late to influence the market.

Wall Street opened steady, sentiment being more cheerful.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 17

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £100 1/8.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday Jan. 8	£99 5/8
Wednesday Jan. 9	£99 5/8
Thursday Jan. 10	£100
Friday Jan 11	£100
Monday Jan 14	£100
Wednesday Jan 16	£100

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 17

3-30 p.m.

Markets generally quiet owing proximity of fortnightly settlement giltedgeds after hesitation the demand improved industrials generally quiet but undertone favourable general tone firm.

London Stock Exchange showed very little activity owing to approach of settlementday. Giltedged securities displayed improvement in sentiment on better enquiry. Three-and-half was quoted at £100 i.e. unchanged from previous closing.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£93) £93 1/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£112) £112 1/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113 1/2) £113 3/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£120 7/8) £120 7/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£109 1/8) £109 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£118 1/4) £118 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits share (5-0) 5-0

Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 4 3/8

Musical Industries (31) 31-3

Princhin Johnson (43-3) 43-3

Imperial Chemical Def (38-4) 38 1/4

Imperial Chemical Ord (10-7) 10-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (113-4 1/2) 113-4 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£84) £84

Dunlop Rubber (52-1 1/2) 52-1 1/2

University Ordinary (25-6) 25-9

Ford Motors (34-7 1/2) 34-7 1/2

Cables and Wireless (6 5/8) 6 5/8

British American Tobacco (127-6) 127-6

Camera 'A' (£7 3/4) £7 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ord (141-6) 140

P and O S N Co Defd (15-0) 18-3

Distillers (94-3) 94-3

Gredrurd Dyers (10-9) 10-6

British Celonese (12-7 1/2) 12-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (67-9) 67-9

Courtaulds Ordinary (49-6) 49-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (9-6) 9-3

Western Ltd Ordinary (10-4) 10-4 1/2

Inter Nickels (23 5/8) 23 5/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 6-9

Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£50) £50

L M S Ford (£20 1/2) £19 3/4

L N E R Defd (£7) £7

Southern Dutch (£21 1/2) £20 3/4

Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£138) £138 1/2

London 'G' Stock (£96 1/4) £96

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (263-9) 262-6

Goddar New (185-7 1/2) 196-3

Moddar New (77-6) 77-8

Sub Nigel (238-9) 240

Spring Mines (176-3) 177-6

Union Corporation (142-6) 143-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-3) 61-3

Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-9

Rio Tintos (£15 3/4) £15 3/4

East Rand Proprietary (53-0) 53-6

Rand Mines (142-6) 142-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (40-0) 40-0

Anglo Persian (48-9) 49-4 1/2

Burma Oil (76-10 1/2) 76-10 1/2

Mexican Eagle (6-9) 6-9

Shell Transport (48-9) 48-9

Royal Dutch (£19) £19

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 17

3-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/2) £94 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/60 (£99 1/2) £100

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1949/55 (£115 1/2) £115 3/4

4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£118) £118

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

3 per cent Indian 1942/45 (£117) £117

3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£105 3/4) £106

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113) £113

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-6) 21-3

Empire of India and Ceylon (45) 45

Donaro Tea (36-3) 36-3

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (£16) £17

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 24-3

Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-3) 32-3

CONGRESS PARTY IN ASSEMBLY

Continued from page 1.)

which the British Government could accept may be dismissed as impracticable in the present circumstances.

Before the party met, there were warm greetings all around.

Mr. Satyamurti has announced his arrival with a series of intricately worded questions and resolutions on the burning topics of the day an all-comprehensive Bill for the repeal of repressive laws and the amendment of the Penal Code relating to sedition, and furthermore an adjournment motion for discussion on the very first sitting of the Assembly.

"Are you the person who defeated even Ramaswami Mudaliar?" was how Dr. Ziauddin hailed Mr. Satyamurti in the Council House, where the latter had gone to give notice of his first onslaughts.

The Congress Party in electing him as Secretary, is said to have made the best choice, as he combines all the qualities of the late Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar as regards parliamentary tactics, and besides, he is by far the best debator that the Congress Party can claim.

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, who recently resigned the Presidentship of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, arrived just after the Congress Working Committee meeting concluded, and the Congress Parliamentary Board commenced meeting.

But there was another figure more interesting Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived in a Sedan car in which none but he, was visible. He shook hands with every journalist present and vociferously claimed that 95 per cent of the Muslims are on the side of his party, and perhaps just five per cent with Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan, his erstwhile opponent.

Executive Committee

NEW DELHI: Jan. 17.

Before the meeting of the Congress Members of the Legislative Assembly dispersed, the Executive Committee of the Party was formed. The following members were elected to the Executive Committee:—

Mr. T.A.K. Sherwani of United Provinces.

Seth Govind Das of Central Provinces.

Dr. Khan Saheb of the Frontier Provinces.

Mr. Dip Narain Singh of Bihar.

Mr. V.V. Giri of Madras.

Mr. B. Das of Orissa.

Dr. G.V. Deshmukh of Bombay and Mr. Sri Prakash of the United Provinces.—United Press.

Terms Of Ahmedabad Wages Agreement

(Continued from page 7)

position of an Umpire and decide the matter. The Arbitrators informed me that the parties have arrived at a settlement of the dispute between themselves including the question arising out of the introduction of the 54 hours' week (which was not before the arbitration) from the 1st of January, 1935, that the parties will submit to me the terms of the settlement, and that, I would be in a position to make my Award in terms of the settlement.

MERITS OF DISPUTE.

"The contending parties also put in an application marked 'C,' stating that a mutual understanding has been reached in terms a copy of which marked 'D' was attached to the application and requested me to endorse the settlement between the parties and embody the terms in my Award. I have perused the differing awards and hand them over with my Award for the purposes of record. Under the circumstances, it is not necessary for me to go into the merits of the dispute and I pass my Award in terms of the settlement, a copy of which is attached to the accompanying application of the parties."

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

The following are the terms of agreement settled between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Labour Union at Delhi, on the 13th January, 1935:—

During the Arbitration proceedings regarding the wage dispute, several efforts were made by the parties at the instance of the Arbitration Board to arrive at an amicable settlement. The efforts were continued and the settlement has been facilitated by the introduction of a 54-hour week from the 1st of January, 1935. A mutual understanding has been reached on the following basis:—

WAGE-CUT.

1. The increment granted in 1930, be withdrawn and the withdrawal should take the form of a uniform reduction of 6-1/4 per cent. (one anna in the rupee) in the earnings of all-time and piece workers, including those paid on a monthly basis. It is understood that in the case of mills where the average earnings of weavers for six months from June to December 1934, fall below Rs. 43 for a period of 26 working days or Rs. 20 for a 'hapta' of 12 working days, the reduction will be so applied as not to bring down the said earnings below Rs. 41-4-0 for 26 working days on a 10-hours' basis, provided that the reduction will not apply to the said earnings below the amount of Rs. 4 -4-0 or Rs. 19 per 'hapta' in view of the reduction of earnings likely to be caused by the reduction of hours.

The reduction will be made in wages in respect of any period from the 1st of January 1935 due for payment immediately after the endorsement of the Agreement by the Umpire.

STANDARDISATION OF WAGES.

2. Earnest efforts should be made to standardise the wages of piece-workers as soon as possible after the 1st January, 1936, and such standardization should not involve any cut or increase.

3. With a view to provide for a prompt settlement of all wage questions on either side in future, the parties will meet and try to evolve a scheme for automatic adjustment of wages.

4. Mills which do not adopt rationalisation under this Agreement may run for 10-hours a day entailing one hour's double work. The double work for an hour would be paid at the rate of 45 per cent."

RATIONALISATION

5 The principle of rationalisation is accepted subject to the safeguards that the process of rationalisation would be carried out in such a manner as to avoid imperilling the health of the workers and avoid creating unemployment among the existing employees of Ahmedabad mills except in the directions indicated in the clauses below;

SAFFGUARDS FOR WORKERS

Suitable machinery be created for the proper regulation of the process.

6. Unemployment incidental to rationalisation will be confined to:

1. Married women whose husbands are benefited by the rationalisation process.

2. Persons whose connection with the industry is of less than a year's duration.

Any persons in the above category who are thrown out of employment in consequence of rationalisation will be given preference over new persons in filling vacancies.

OVERTIME WAGES

7. Such of the mills as are desirous of rationalising the work in any section of the Spinning department will be entitled to do so by granting the workers for doing double the work 45 per cent of the wages otherwise due for such additional work provided that for counts below 28s in warp and 32's in weft upto 18's such rates will be 47½ per cent. In the case of ring frame spinning the word 'double' means two sides.

8. The mills may proceed with rationalisation from and after 1st April 1935, provided that it may be started forthwith (that is from now) in the following cases:—

(a) In counts above 27's warp and 31's weft.

(b) In counts above 18's in mills which start night work or where new machinery is started after 31st December 1934.

9. A scheme will be devised so that no new persons can enter the specified groups of mills till vacancies are created and for this purpose all the existing employees in such groups of mills and those whose claim to re-employment is not debarred under clause 6, will be registered before 30th June 1935. This clause will apply only to such mills as are desirous of adopting rationalisation under this Agreement.

10. A joint committee of the Millowners' Association and the Labour Union will be appointed to supervise and regulate the working of the rationalisation scheme in the Industry.

Any dispute arising in this connection which the Joint Committee has not been able to settle satisfactorily shall be settled finally by the Arbitration.—United Press.

LONG CHERISHED DREAM NEARER ACHIEVEMENT

Mahatma Commends Settlement To Labour

Following is the translation of a message in Gujarati from Mahatma Gandhi addressed to the Workers of Ahmedabad received by Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda, Secretary, of the Labour Association who is now in Bombay in connection with the Arbitration Settlement:—

I hope you you will welcome the settlement which has been reached regarding the dispute on the question of wages, and you will cheerfully accept the reduction in wages which has been agreed to on your behalf.

For one who remembers that it would be in your interest to do so and that thereby your prestige will be enhanced. It is a matter of no small consequence that this settlement secures the acceptance of the basic principles of a policy the adoption of which has been our aim for years past. It remains to devise schemes for working them out as early as possible. There is no need to explain that their successful application depends to a large extent on your sincerity of purpose and your conduct.

THE TWO INTERESTS.

For one who remembers that the interests of the millowners and the workers are bound up with the maintenance of the industry there should not be the slightest difficulty in seeing the merit of the settlement. I have been telling you ever since we came together that the industry is not exclusively for the millowners or for the workmen. The millowners invest their money as their capital: your capital is your labour. Either of them would be worthless without the other. If you have imbibed the truth well you will recognise that the settlement safeguards the interests of both the parties. You will also see that we have covered considerable ground and come so much nearer the realisation of the dream we have been cherishing. Hence my hope that you will give your unanimous approval to the settlement.

SAAR TO RETURN TO GERMANY IN MARCH

GENEVA, Jan. 17.

It is announced that agreement has been reached between Germany and France as regards the return of Saar.

The agreement provides that Saar shall be transferred to Germany on March 1. If outstanding questions such as the rights of officials, social insurance etc., are not settled, the Council will meet on February 15 to take stock and try to find a settlement.

There will be a reference to the application of Articles 41 and 42 of the Versailles Treaty (demilitarisation clause) to Saar. It is expected that the Council will sit specially to-night to discuss this report and settlement.

The question of the destruction of certain works has not been raised.—Reuter.

HEAVY SHORT COVERING AND SPECULATIVE BUYING

Talk Of Acreage Decrease 35 Per Cent. And Production 10,600,000 Bales

TAX EXEMPTION ON 12 MILLIONS

PROFIT-TAKING TOWARDS THE CLOSE

Markets Unsettled By Gold Uncertainty

Bombay, Jan. 17.

On Wednesday all markets in America displayed steady tone on improved demand despite uncertainty regarding the gold clause. Recent long liquidation has improved the technical situation and under heavy short covering, there was utter absence of any offering. There was some speculative buying and the cotton market displaying good undertone. It is reported that the Secretary of the Agriculture contemplated a decrease in acregae of about 35 per cent and production 10,600,000 Bales. It was reliably reported that tentative tax exemption will be on a production of 12 million bales.

SHARP RISE.

The underlying strength of the market can be judged from a sharp rise of 22 points in the afternoon session within a short period of 45 points. Thus when there appears favourable conditions, the market will readily respond to bullish news.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices with May 12.43. During the early part of the session there was some nervous selling influenced by uncertainty regarding the Gold clause decision. Prices kept on declining and there was utter absence of any buying and the market reached the lowest level of the day during the early part of the afternoon session when May was quoted 11 points down at 12.32. There was a sudden outburst of active buying which fully recovered the decline and a rise of 11 points was recorded and this was the highest level of the day when May was quoted 12.54. At this level there was some long liquidation which depressed prices and the market closed at a net rise of 5 to 7 points for near months while distant deliveries declined 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed 5 points up at 12.66c. per lbs.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also fairly active with improved demand and closed at a rise of 7 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 6 points at 12.62c. per lb.

On Wednesday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with May 5.80. The market was comparatively quiet. Scattered and outside liquidation was absorbed by trade and local operators. Later on despite poor New York, the market ruled steady owing to tightness of offerings. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a net decline of 5 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced 9 points at 7.08d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 points. At the close January was quoted 5.84, March 5.83 and May 5.83.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with a scattered selling and lower Alexandria advices. Sakels futures declined 4 to 6 points while spot cotton prices eased off 6 points to 9d. Uppers futures declined 5 points and spot cotton prices were down by 6 points to 8d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet on long liquidation. Sakels contracts closed 12 to 13 points lower and February Ashmouni position lost 9 points at 13.73.

HEAVY SHORT COVERING.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

All American markets recovered yesterday on the U. S. A. Treasury announcement that they will continue as before to pay dol. 35.00 per ounce of gold.

Regarding the Gold Clause the "Herald Tribune" of New York states that officials are almost unanimously of the opinion that the Supreme Court will uphold the abrogation of the gold clause but that legislation will be introduced if necessary to legalise the President's action.

Regarding the Bankhead quotas pending the conclusion of the projected reciprocal trade pacts the A. A. A. has tentatively fixed the quota at 12 million tax free bales but it is stated that this also includes the bounties of 2 million bales offered by President Roosevelt to farmers producing 2 bales or less. According to private cables an official announcement by the A. A. A. is expected to be made to-day and it is rumoured that the Bankhead allotment may be 10-1/2 million bales: this caused short covering late in the New York session yesterday.

WORLD SURPLUS.

It was made known at a Press Conference at Washington that the possibilities of International agreement for the control of world cotton surpluses are being explored by President Roosevelt. It was later understood that the cotton study to be undertaken would embrace something along the lines of the existing understanding for the control of wheat production on an International basis. It was President Roosevelt's opinion that such an understanding would help cotton producers everywhere to obtain better prices.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (2-18 p.m.)	12.54+.11
N. Y. May Lowest (1-35 p.m.)	12.32—.11
Liverpool May Highest (10-15 a.m.)	6.81—.04
Liverpool May Lowest (3-15 p.m.)	6.78—.07

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables.

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York.

Rallied on shorts covering and speculative buying. Private reports indicate that Secretary of Agriculture contemplates decrease in acreage of about 35 per cent and production 10,600,000 which figures expected at 11 a.m. 17th January.

Reliably reported tentative tax exempt production 12,000,000 bales.

Messrs A. J Buston and Co., Helmeryk Dept. Liverpool:—

Technical position greatly improved advise buying cotton rubber Liverpool wheat.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Decline owing to nervousness of parties who are "long" owing to advance in Dollar exchange. The course of the market is uncertain in the near future.

Liverpool.—Market still unsettled by gold uncertainty. It is generally thought that devaluation of Dollar to old parity out of question owing to certainty tremendous deflationary repercussions while Administration and Congress considered to have sufficient powers to offset any adverse legal decision on gold clause. Increase in tax-free ginnings to twelve millions will make it difficult to maintain twelve cent level next season unless crop will be short or loan policy renewed.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents

8-35 p.m.—Selling dried up, rumours Bankhead quota 10-1/2.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 17th inst. (6-12 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs Reynold and Gibson:—

"Position more involved than ever; bull side only interesting on setbacks for quick turn; lower prices seem likely ultimately. All commodities unsettled account erratic American markets and uncertainty gold clause.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 16.

March 1935	12.43+05
May 1935	12.47+34
July 1935	12.48+07
October 1935	12.27+02
December 1935	12.31+04
Middling Spot	12.60+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 16.

January 1935	12.25+07
March 1935	12.42+07
May 1935	12.45+05
Middling Spot	12.62+06

NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 16.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March 1935	12.36
May 1935	12.40
July 1935	12.39
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.32
May 1935	12.38
July 1935	...

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 16.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	35,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan 16.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
January 1935	8.66
March 1935	8.62
May 1935	8.63
July 1935	8.65
October 1935	8.60
November 1935	8.60
F.G.F. Spot	9.00

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 17.

London gold prices declined to £7-1-6 on Wednesday and Dollar sterling cross rate closed 4 87 3/4. London-Paris Exchange rate was 62 points down at 74 28. London silver prices remained unchanged and New York spot silver was quoted 54 1/4 cents. Montreal silver futures declined 10 to 55 points and Shanghai T. T. on London closed steady to-day at 1.5 3/16.

In the local silver market it being now Poonam teji-mandi settlement, professional operators are keeping the market down but the undertone of the market seems healthy. Those who can wait, will do well by buying in the present easy markets. To-day Posn delivery opened at Rs. 64/13 and declined to Rs. 64/11/6. There was a limited turnover and the market was dull and featureless.

The gold market is still unsettled pending decision of the Supreme Court regarding the U. S. gold clause. It is reported that the U. S. Treasury will keep on paying at the rate of 35 dollars had a depressing effect but the markets are still nervous and need caution.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	64 12 0
Posh delivery	64 13 0
Maha delivery	65 4 0
Fagan delivery	67 2 0
Ready gold	35 1 9
Posh delivery	35 2 6
Maha delivery	35 3 9

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan 16. 10-12 a.m. Quotations.		To-day's Price.
January 1935	..		6.84—06
February 1935	..		6.83—06
March 1935	..	6.83	6.82—06
April 1935	..	..	6.80—06
May 1935	..	6.80	6.79—06
June 1935	..	..	6.77—06
July 1935	..	..	6.76—06
August 1935	..	..	6.71—07
September 1935	..	..	6.68—07
October 1935	..	..	6.65—06
November 1935	..	..	6.64—06
December 1935	..	..	6.64—05
January 1936	..	..	6.63—06
Middling Spot	..		7.08—09

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan 16.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.81
Fine (Good Staple)	5.96
Superfine (Good Staple	6.11
C. P. OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.80
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.95
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.10
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.88
Fine	3.98
Superfine	4.08
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.98
Fine	4.08
Superfine	4.18

SEEDS.
London, Jan. 16.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan. sellers £9/8/9.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton Jan./Feb. sellers £11/18/9.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton Jan./Feb. sellers £12/10/0.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont C.I.F ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £12/10/0.

Castorseed. Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton Jan./ sellers £12/5/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. No offers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Jan. 16.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. Jan. sellers 19/7-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 20/7-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Jan. 16.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 6-1/2 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 16

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	24-9/16
Forward	24-11/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan. 16

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/1/6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan. 16.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Jan. 16

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.20
Amsterdam	7.24-1/2
Brussels	20.97
Madrid	36.84
Milan	57.84
Berne	15.13-1/4
Paris	74.28
Prague	117.12
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	4.88

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Jan 16.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Jan./Feb. sellers 20/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels Jan./Feb. sellers 21/3.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels Jan./Feb. sellers 23/0.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 17.

B. C. RATE—
T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16 Jan-Mar.
Banks selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 April-Sept
Banks selling T. T. 1/6 Oct-Dec
Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/8 Jan-Feb
Banks buying D. D. 1/6 5/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Jan-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Mar-July

NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T. T. 275
Banks selling T. T. 273
Banks buying T. T. 270 1/2

PARIS—
Banks selling D. D. 556
Banks buying D. D. 566

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D. D. 54 1/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D. D. 54

JAPAN—
Banks selling T. T. 77 1/4
Banks buying T. T. 77

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D. D. 119 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D. D. 96 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D. D. 156 7/8

BERLIN—
Banks selling D. D. 90

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 3/4 16th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/5 1/8 17th inst.
Japan/London 1/1 31/32 17th inst.
Java/London 7 21 16th inst.
London/Paris 74 28 16th inst.
London/Belgium 21.97 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.13 1/4 16th inst
London/Italy 57.34 16th inst.
London/Berlin 12.20 16th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 16th inst.
London/New York 4.88 16th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7 24 1/2 16th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-2-4 15th inst. £7-1-6 16th inst
Silver London Ready 24 9/16 15th inst 24 9/16 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 11/16 15th inst. 24 11/16 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 1/2 15th inst. 54 1/2 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 7/16 p.c. 15th inst. 7/16 p.c. 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1/2 p.c. 15th inst. 1/2 p.c. 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 1 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Jan. 17.

T. T. on London:—	
Previous closing	1.5 3/16
To-day's opening	1.5 1/8
To-day's closing	1.5 3/16

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Jan. 17.

	bales.
Khandesh	2,296
Central Jamin, o.c & estates	1665
Barsi-Nugger	1,432
Hyderabad Gaorani	598
Berar	4,966
Central Provinces	255
Dhollera	1,687
N. W. Provinces	192
Sind-Punjab	7,245
Compta-Dharwar	76
Western-Northerns	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	200
Egyptians	333
East Africans	2,392
Total Cotton	23,516
	cwts.
Wheat	3,108
Linseed	4,250
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	39
Gingellyseed	1,380
Groundnuts	30,167
Castorseed	6,332
Rice	47,170
Myrabollams	1,226
Cottonseed	19,687
Gram	1,748
Joowar	99
Barley	81
Bajree	4,606
	tons.
Coal	556

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Jan. 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.

Calcutta per cwt. Nominal Jan/Feb. 5/10-1/2.

Bombay per cwt. Jan./Feb. sellers 5/7-1/2.

Karachi per cwt. Jan./Feb. sellers 5/7-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, Jan. 16.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Jan. 16.

Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	94 1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	100
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	115 1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per. cent.	93
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	112
War Loan, 5 1/2 per cent. 1952	109 1/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	120-7/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	118-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	139-1/8
National Bank of India	44-7/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, Jan 16

Copper Braziers	41 1/4
Yellow Metal	34-5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12 3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	230-1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 241/12 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 242 but scattered liquidation came in which depressed prices to Rs. 241/4. There is a lull in the export demand and after the recent activity, the market looks like fluctuating within a narrow range with a sagging tendency. In the mean time plans for the new American cotton crop are awaited.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 points.

Broach A/M	241 12 0
Oomra D/J	227 0 0
Oomra March	224 12 0
Oomra May	225 12 6
Bengal D/J	157 12 0
Bengal March	157 12 0
Bengal May	160 0 0

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, Jan 17

59 S. J Devid Wadhwan	241 3/4
102 Toyomankwak Maheji	224 1/2
49 Breul and Co Javur	229 1/2
55 Mithabhai Nathoo Selam	4 on
210 N Rajaram Amalner	225 1/4
68 Toyomankwak Amraoti	230 1/2
68 Sharoopchan Pruthviraj Porbandar	212
100 Viram Ladha Faizpur Bhavbhav	
101 Toyomankwak Banusa	229 1/2
72 Toyomankwak Malegaon	223
66 Toyomankwak Amalner	225
175 Phinix Mill Limbdi	244 1/2

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 17th day of January 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T.) April-May	1934-35
10-30	Rs. 242/8
12-30	Rs. 242/8
2-30	Rs 242/12
4-30	Rs. 242/12
April-May	
Highest	Rs. 243
Lowest	Rs. 242

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 16-1-35	3591000	5866000
Receipts Yesterday 16-1-35	35000	19000
Exports to date 16-1-35	2728000	4598000
Stock at Ports 11-1-35	2975000	3951000
Stock at interior Towns 11-1-35	849000	2130000
Stock at Liverpool 11-1-35	930000	935000
Visible Supply 11-1-35	6660000	8931000
Quantity in Sight 11-1-35	6255000	9174000
Quantity out of Sight 11-1-35	4913000	6793000

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR RUBBER

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

A Liverpool firm cables:—

Rubber—Consumption very good points, better prices later July/September 6 3/4, c 13/16.

October/December 6 7/8, 6 15/16

Copper—Orderly decline some disappointment, no date set for conference 28-2-6.

Wheat—Neglected, do not anticipate any serious decline 4/11 3/4.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Jan. 16

March	54.65—10
May	55.05—55

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Jan. 16

Spot silver prices closed unchanged to-day at 54 1/4 cents.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-3.

S. S. Nawab Rs. 3-9-3.

Shipment Jan. Rs. 3-9-9.

Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 3-9-9.

Shipment April-May Rs. 3-10-3.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3-12-9.

Kesar Rs. 13-10.

Saraya Rs. 13-4.

Purtabpur Rs 13-2.

African Rs. 13-5.

Java Spot F3.20.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Jan. 16.

March	1.91—.02
May	1.94—.01
July	1.97—.02
Sept.	2.02—.01

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 16.

May	0.96 1/2+1 1/2c
July	0.88 1/4+1 7/8c
September	0.86 1/2+1 7/8c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

March	58 —3/8d
May	59 3/4—1 2d
July	61 1/2—1 2d

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan. 16

February	12.02+.09
March	12.14+.07
April	12.13+.01

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, Jan 17

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 38/10; Lowest Rs. 38/1; Closing Rs. 38/11

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 45/15; Highest Rs. 46/6; Lowest Rs. 45/5; Closing Rs. 46

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 46/15; Highest Rs. 47/5; Lowest Rs. 46/6; Closing Rs. 47/2/1

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 28; Lowest Rs. 27; Closing Rs. 27/8

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 27/14; Lowest Rs. 27/6; Closing Rs. 27/15

BULLISH ENTHUSIASM TELLS ON SHARES

Extensive And Impressive Speculative Support

PRICES REACH NEW HIGH LEVELS

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

Further sharp improvement was registered to-day in share values on extensive and impressive speculative buying. The market was very lively and prices kept on hardening but towards the close there was scattered liquidation which resulted in a small relapse but closing prices proved to be new high levels. Those who unload holdings get no chance to replace at lower levels as prices are moving up under professional action and the quiet tone at the close can not be taken as a temporary end of the upward trend.

EVERYTHING ROSY IN BAZAR.

Cheap money has played an important part and everything around the Share Bazar seems rosy. The decline in the yield of the long-term securities has diverted the attention of investors to shares and with outside and professional speculative support, prices of shares are mounting to high levels.

BUYERS FULL OF CONFIDENCE

The feeling is so robust that further improvement is confidently expected. There is utter absence of any short selling as Bears were often caught on the wrong side and had to suffer heavy losses and now they have no nerves to oppose bulls who have harvested bumper profits. It is dangerous to sell short but in view of too rapid rise it will not be out of place to unload a portion of holdings on further up turns with a view to replace on recessions.

SUGAR-CANE CROP DESTRUCTION?

The buying was general and all sections displayed firm conditions. Bellapur sugar shares were firm during the early part of the session, but later on an unconfirmed rumour of destruction of sugar-cane crop by frost influenced some unloading which resulted in a setback. Such rumours are not unusual and should not be followed upon.

RISE IN TATA STEEL SHARES.

Tata steel Dfd. and ordinary shares ruled strong under steady speculative support and some covering. Prices reached new high levels. Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 542 and after advancing to Rs. 563 declined to Rs. 560. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 120 and after advancing to Rs. 122, eased off to Rs. 121/4. Second Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 171/8.

There was a better enquiry for Mill and Cement shares. Hydro-Electric shares kept on the upward march. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1550 and closed at Rs. 1562 after reaching the high level 1570. Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1713 and after advancing to Rs. 1723 declined to Rs. 1718.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, Jan. 17.

100 Ahm. Ad.	306 4
500 Bom. Cotton	55 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	953 12
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	313 12
100 Central India	328 2
100 Colaba	160 0
100 Coorla	113 12
100 Crescent	7 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Jan. 17.

Bombay Dyeing 932, 931, 937, 933, 936, 935, 933/12

Century 313, 315, 313, 315, 313/12

Central India 328, 327, 330, 328

Colaba 158, 157, 163, 160

Kohinoor 222, 221, 222, 221/4

New Great 218, 226, 223, 225, 223/12

Simplex 102, 101/14

Swadeshi 226, 228

Bundi 38/2, 38/6, 38/2, 38/8, 38/4

Indian Cement 393, 395, 392, 393

Tata Steel Dfd. 542, 547, 546, 558, 555, 563, 558, 561, 560

Tata Steel Ord 120, 121/4

Bombay Steam 318, 321

Bombay Burma 403, 402, 405, 403, 405

Tata Hydro 178, 180

Andhra 1713, 1712, 1715, 1713, 1723, 1721, 1718

Tata Power 1550, 1556, 1551, 1555, 1562, 1560, 1570, 1565, 1562

250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	397 8
E. D. Sassoon	0-4-0
100 Finlay	135 0
100 Gokak	221 4
1000 Hindustan	1900 0
150 Indore	119 [illegible]
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	92 8
100 Kohinoor	221 4
250 Laxmi	320 0
100 Madhavji	13 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1525 0
250 Model	80 0
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	223 12
100 Oosmanshahi	70 4
100 Phoenix ...	131 4
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2750 0
50 Simplex	101 14
100 Swadeshi	228 2
100 Swan	71 4
25 Tata	12 3
500 Vishnu	1575 0
1000 Western	1035 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	107 0
25-50 Central	38 4
500 Imp.	1655 0
125-500 Imp. Contry.	415 0
50-100 India	123 0
5 Union	6-1-0
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	38 4
70 Gwalior	127 8
250 Indian	391 4
40 Katni Def.	1310 0
100 Katni Ord.	381 4
75 Okha	222 8
10 Punjab	28 12
100 Shahabad	383 12
70 United	72 0
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	14 4 XD.
15-75 New India	45 12
200 Oriental	4510 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 15
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	165 10
1000 Andhra Valley	1713 12
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bombay Tram	165 10
100 Bom. Suburban	165 0
10 Broach	11 8
100 Karachi	213 12
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	173 12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT
Bombay, Jan. 17.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	98/1
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	110/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	110/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	119/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	119/1
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	111/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	103/4
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)	
3 per cent 1941 Cash	101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	102/1
4 per cent 1943	106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117
5 per cent 1939/44	107/12
5 per cent 1940-43	108/14
5 per cent 1935	101/5
5 1/2 per cent 1938-40	105/12
6 1/2 per cent 1933	102/8
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)	
4 per cent B P T 1974	104/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974	104/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959	116
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	103

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/15 and advanced to Rs. 98/2/6 on short covering. Later on there was some liquidation and the emarket was quiet. Next settlement quotes one anna lower.

WHEAT ATTRACTIVE PURCHASE

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office.

Although May decline little more due to unsettlement America, are in favour of holding wheat and think basis July shillings 5 attractive.

100 Tata Hydro	180 0
1000 Tata Power	1562 8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	862 8
100 Ahm. Patty	122 8
100 C. Province	87 8
100 Dhond Baramati	87 0
100 Gujrat	75 0
100 Mandra Bhon	93 0
100 Pachora Jamner	91 0
100 Sara Surajgunge	95 0
500 Tapty Valley	781 4
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	42 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	560 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	121 4
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	221 4
50 Belapur Sugar	262 8
250 Bombay Steam	321 4
125 Bombay Burma XD	405 0
15 Bombay Contry.	131 14
8sh. Bri. B. Petrol	4 0
50 Bombay Telephone	118 4
100 Ind. Bleaching	155 10
100 Ind. Radio Def.	570 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	511 4
1000 Port Canning	582 8
15 Scindia	14 14
30 Tata Construction	91 12
25 Tata Oil	21 14
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1355 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	235 0
7 p.c. Bombay Tram	82 0
5 p.c. Central India	520 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	137 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1421 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	182 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171 8
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	635 0

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1935

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

"Legal Proof's The Thing, Not Mere Conjecture"

Velinkar Deals With Circumstantial Evidence

Alleges Prosecution Deductions Are Improbable And Irrational

Having disposed of the oral evidence in the case, Mr. Velinker, Counsel for Mrs. Goolbai Petit dealt with the circumstantial evidence, which he described as being entirely unsupported by the direct evidence and as such not worthy of reliance by the court.

He stressed the point that a much greater degree of assurance was demanded in law than the circumstantial evidence on which the prosecution wanted the Court to draw certain inferences.

"When a fact was tried to be proved by direct oral evidence and fails—as I submit it has failed in this case—then the circumstantial evidence must be overwhelmingly strong to prove the fact", Mr. Velinkar said and cited authorities in support of his contention.

Circumstances do not prove anything by themselves and they had to be proved by oral evidence which in this case had failed. But Counsel proposed to comment on the circumstances on which the prosecution relied.

"A Mere Probability."

The negotiations by Mrs. Goolbai's Solicitors with the Central Bank of India to raise a loan in March 1930, had led the prosecution to draw the inference that the jewels which were offered to the Central Bank belonged to Mrs. Goolbai Petit. On this point the prosecution relied on the evidence of Mr. Dinshaw, Mr. Dwarkadas, Mr. Bhide, Mr. Narbharam and Mr. Jehangir.

The defence was set the task of meeting what in fact was a mere probability. The issue for determination was "did the jewels which Mrs. Dinbai took to the Central Bank on March 10, 1930 belong to Mrs. Goolbai Petit or were they her own." The prosecution said they belonged to Mrs. Goolbai and the defence say that they belonged to Mrs. Dinbai.

There was no dispute that on March 19, 1930 the jewels were taken to the Central Bank by Mrs. Dinbai in the company of Mr. Colah. There was also no dispute that Mr. Mathurdas Vissanji valued those jewels and among them was a pair of earrings described as "Goshwallas." The point for determination was, did these circumstances prove conclusively that those jewels were the ornaments of Mrs. Dinbai or of Mrs. Goolbai.

Far From Probable

Counsel submitted that the circumstances were far from being conclusive proof of the theory that the ornaments belonged to the mother and not the daughter. Because mere conjecture could not be allowed to take the place of legal proof of the facts by the prosecution, as a much greater degree of assurance was demanded in law than was furnished by these circumstances to presume or infer that the ornaments belonged to Mrs. Goolbai Petit.

The next circumstance upon which the prosecution relied was, that if Mrs. Dinbai was willing to pledge her own jewellery to accommodate Jehangir why did she send the letter of April 15 1930 to Jehangir demanding settlement of her debt. This was five weeks after the visit to the Central Bank and had no bearing on what happened on March 10.

Imaginary Point

The prosecution had next relief upon the failure of Mrs. Dinbai to state in her examination before the Official Assignee that the jewels which she took to the Central Bank of India belonged to her. Counsel submitted that the inquiry at that examination was in connection with the Garden Ridge and Sheikh Memon Street properties and it would have been utterly irrelevant and out of place for Mrs. Dinbai to make such a statement. The presumption was drawn on this that the jewels which Mrs. Dinbai took to the Central Bank belonged to Mrs. Goolbai and that these jewels were those left over after the pledge with the Provident Investment Co. Counsel submitted this was an imaginary point and had no substance in it at all.

The next circumstance upon which the prosecution relied was the insertion of a clause, in the Agreement executed in favour of the Provident Investment, giving Mrs. Goolbai facilities to substitute "other jewels of equal value" in place of the ornaments pledged with the Provident Investment Co. If Mrs. Goolbai had no jewels left of her own, why did she have this clause inserted?

'Illogical And Irrational."

Mr. Velinker's answer was that Mrs. Goolbai was not consulted by the solicitors when this clause was inserted. Counsel read the correspondence which showed that the document was prepared in the office of Messrs. Payne and Co., and submitted to Mr. Colah to be approved and returned "in a day."

From the inclusion of a clause which gave facilities to the borrower, the prosecution had inferred or deduced that Mrs. Goolbai must have had other ornaments, otherwise how could she substitute jewels. Mr. Velinker submitted that to conclude from such a clause that Mrs. Goolbai had jewels was both illogical and irrational.

Counsel also pointed out that Mr. Colah had not been asked if Mrs. Goolbai had given him express instructions to insert this clause. Nor was anyone called from Messrs Payne and Co., to say that such instructions had been given by Mrs. Goolbai.

Coltman Objects

Mr. Coltman objected to Mr. Velinker's observations and stated that Mr. Colah should have been cross-examined on this.

Mr. Velinkar: Cross-examine him on a point not asked in examination? That may be your way not mine.

Mr. Coltman: You had the opportunity to ask him.

Mr. Velinker: I think Sir, My learned friend is tired keeping him quite so long this morning. There is nothing in his objection (Laughter).

LOAN ON ORNAMENTS.

Mr. Velinker proceeding referred to the inference the prosecution had drawn from Mr. Dinshaw's evidence, that because Mrs. Goolbai had made a complaint about the valuation of some of her jewels on November 21, 1929 she still had left with her some ornaments. Counsel submitted that he had already pointed out that there was no evidence to show that such a statement had been made by Mrs. Goolbai. Mr. Dinshaw's evidence merely went to corroborate Dwarkadas's statement that Mrs. Goolbai complained of his valuation.

The next circumstances upon which the prosecution relied was whether the story of Mrs. Goolbai having asked Mrs. Dinbai to raise a loan on her ornaments could be a probability. Counsel submitted that his answer was that Mrs. Dinbai in doing so wanted to get all the jewellery pledged to the Provident Investment Co. redeemed, because she thought that those jewels were worth Rs. 4 lacs and if they were got into her possession, she could sell them at a better price. This was but natural. No one would offer a good price for the ornaments if they were offered for inspection when in pawn. The money that was to have been obtained from the Central Bank was to redeem the jewels from the Provident Investment Co. Counsel argued that the inference which the prosecution had drawn was based on mere conjecture, and in view of what he had urged it could not stand.

Mr. Velinker then commented on the diary entries produced by Mr. Colah. These entries had not been seen either by Mrs. Dinbai or Mrs. Goolbai, and therefore it could not be inferred from those entries that the consent of Mrs. Goolbai or Mrs. Dinbai had been obtained by the Solicitor for the negotiations from the Central Bank. After dealing with the strained relationship which existed between Mrs. Goolbai and Mr. Jehangir Petit, and disproving the circumstances on which the prosecution relied namely that the loan which was to be obtained from the Central Bank was intended for Jehangir, counsel referred to various letters that were put in as exhibits in this case.

Counsel had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose for the day. Further hearing was adjourned to to-day.

CONGRESS AND LIBERALS

Possibilities Of Joint Action Against Reforms Scheme

POONA: Jan. 17.

From the enquiries made at the Servants of India Society, it is learnt that after the Liberal Conference Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari expressed to Mr. Sastri their satisfaction at the resolution passed by the Conference and his speech supporting it. While the Congress President enquired about the possibilities of joint action, Mr. Rajagopalachari suggested drafting a joint memorandum. In reply Mr. Sastri is understood to have referred to his published articles. Nothing, however, has so far materialised from the conversation and the Liberal headquarters here seem uninformed about any all-parties' conference or about the evolution of any new scheme.—A.P.

COCOANUT INDUSTRY

Protection Will Help Growers

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

It is understood that the committee on the cocoanut industry has come to an unanimous conclusion on the protection to be granted to cocoanut producers and cocoanut oil crushers. Details of the conclusions have not yet been officially published, but it is believed that the protection will secure to the growers at least the actual cost of production, and will considerably help oil-crushers as well.—A.P.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

LAHORE: Jan. 16.

Sunder Das, a money-lender of Montgomery Distt. and his servant Qaim, who were charged with murder of the former's wife and were sentenced to death, were acquitted yesterday by a Division Bench, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid of the Lahore High Court.—United Press.

COMMUNAL AWARD DEMONSTRATION

Date Of Public Meetings Changed To Feb 10.

BENARES, Jan. 17.

Pandit Malaviya who was to have left for Delhi this afternoon has postponed his departure all on a sudden. It is understood Panditji will be proceeding to Delhi a few days later.

Pandit Malaviya has changed the date for Nationalist demonstrations in the country against the Communal Award. Meetings will be held all over the country on February 10 instead of January 27 as previously announced.

Pandit Malaviya has issued the following statement to the press:

"At the request of workers from some centres the date for holding public meetings against the White Paper including the Communal Award has been changed from January 27 to February 10. I request all Nationalist country—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsees, Christians, Anglo-Indians and others who desire early establishment of Swaraj to unite in making this protest and pressing a national demand for real transfer of power from the British to the Indian hands."—United Press.

PROBLEM OF M. L. A's QUARTERS

Will "Western Court" Come On Floor Of Assembly?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

Perennial trouble regarding the allotment of quarters to members of the Assembly has arisen.

Western Court was built to accommodate the members of the Assembly who lived in Western style but as for the most part of the year the Court remained unoccupied the Government tried to get a return by encouraging the Government Officers, particularly Military Officers to live in the Court. The result has been that a number of rooms are now occupied for the major part of the year. But the difficulty has arisen in that the officers are able to choose some of the best rooms and the members of the Assembly are unable to have as wide a choice as they would otherwise have. Some of the members like Sir Cowasji Jehangir have felt strongly on the point and I should not be surprised if the matter is taken up on the floor of the House

The point of view of the members of the Assembly is that the entire accommodation in Western Court should be booked on the distinct understanding that when the Assembly meets, residents would be asked to vacate it if there is demand for rooms from the members.

FURTHER DIFFICULTIES.

Perhaps some further thoughts will have also to be given to the allotting of quarters to the Party Leaders and their followers in such a way as to cause them the minimum of inconvenience in carrying on their party affairs and meeting frequently for the purpose. At present the ballot decides allottments of family quarters with the result that members are unable to determine their convenience from the Party point of view. A great deal of help could be derived by the Assembly authorities if the parties set up their offices with the Government of India as is done by the European Group so that these offices may watch all the matters concerning the members' convenience.

THEFT OF ELECTRIC CURRENT

Talkie Proprietor Charged In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Mr. Babulal Chokani, said to be a millionaire, was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day in connexion with a charge of theft of electric current.

It is alleged that seals of electric metres at the Talkie Studio of which Mr. Chokani is the proprietor, were removed and indicators set back to show a lesser reading.—A. P.

FOUR ACCUSED TO HANG

Three Acquitted In Frontier Village Murder Case

PESHAWAR: Jan. 17.

The Additional Sessions Judge of Peshawar has sentenced four persons to death and acquitted three others in the case in which one Faridkhan, a lambardar, in the village of Hazarkhani Distt. was murdered in a field last August.

Faridkhan went out early one morning to the field, when he was surrounded by four armed persons, who shot him dead on the spot because it was alleged, they were jealous of the deceased's increasing prosperity. The Police challenged seven persons, of which four, according to the prosecution were hired by a rival faction in the village to murder Faridkhan.

One of the accused who has been sentenced to death pleaded guilty to the charge.—A.P.

WORKERS OFFER SATYAGRAHA

Six More Arrests In Karachi Strike

KARACHI: Jan. 17.

No settlement has yet been arrived in the Bunder Goods Station Strike.

Six strikers have been arrested to-day while offering Satyagraha by stretching themselves on the ground before carts, thus obstructing the traffic.—A.P. Special.

RAILWAY GUARD IN ACCIDENT

KARACHI: Jan. 17.

Prig Road Railway Station was the scene of a serious accident when C. Dinshaw, a railway guard, on duty in 44-Down train, was seriously injured and sent to the hospital.

It appears that Dinshaw, while boarding the moving train fell down, his legs sustaining a compound fracture.—A.P. Special.

ROHTAK HARIJANS SEE MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

A party of about 20 Harijans, including men, women and children headed by Mr. Atmanand of Harijan Ashram, Rohtak, saw Gandhiji and complained of oppression at the hands of the Zemindar of Rohtak who, they alleged, are inflicting hardships on Harijans by not allowing them to sink wells for their use.

Gandhiji was requested to pay a visit to Rohtak to look in the matter.—United Press.

Sec. 144 Extended In Dadu District

KARACHI: Jan. 17.

Section 144, promulgated last month in Dadu District, owing to the communal tension created by the alleged kidnapping of women, which occasioned Police resort to firing, has been extended upto Jan. 31.—A.P. Special.

Burma Indian Delegation To Delhi

RANGOON: Jan. 17.

Mr. Ratilal Desai, a member of the Burma Indian Delegation sailed to-day for Calcutta 'en-route' to Delhi. The other members of the Delegation will leave on Saturday.

It is stated that Raja Annamalai Chettyar is unable to proceed to Delhi from Madras to join the Delegation.

With a view to placing before the members of the Legislative Assembly and the Government of India, the views of the Burma Anti-Separationists on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, Mr. U Paw Tun, a prominent member of the Anti-Separationist Party also sailed to-day for Calcutta 'en route' to Delhi.—A.P.

Schools Committee Demands Cut Restoration

EMPTY HOUSE AGAIN FOR BUDGET SPEECHES

City Fathers Protest Against Proposed Unification Of Taxes And Tolls On Motor Vehicles

The contract for street lighting with the Bombay Gas Co., for a period of five years was renewed on Thursday by the Municipal Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter stated that the Bombay Gas Co., had given complete satisfaction in the past and even during riots they did their best to carry out the terms of the contract faithfully. Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, Chairman of the Standing Committee moved to approve of the contract for a period of five years.

PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT

Dr. J. N. Choksy pointed out that the price of coal had considerably dropped and before renewing the contract, the Corporation should have an opportunity to go into details. He therefore wished postponement of the matter.

Mr. A. Soares said considering the labour and the price of the coal, the rates quoted by the Bombay Gas Co., were reasonable, and it was better to enter into the agreement of five years.

The Municipal Commissioner said the price of coal had in no way gone down as the Bombay Port Trust in their next year's contract had to pay more for coal than they paid this year. The Bombay Gas Co., had to arrange for materials and labour in advance and therefore it was necessary that the Corporation decided the question that day.

The proposition was put to vote and agreed to.

TAXES AND TOLLS ON MOTOR VEHICLES

Mr. A. Soares then moved to approve of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee's report in regard to the proposal of the Government of the unification of all taxes and tolls on motor vehicles in the Presidency. The Municipal Commissioner suggested the following three alternatives:

(1) The allotment to be made to the Municipality should be annually the actual amount that would have been recovered as wheel tax (at present rates) by them on motor vehicles owned in the City in the previous year; or

(2) the allotment should be made on a proportionate basis of the total revenue to be derived from the provincial tax at the ratio which our present income from the wheel tax bears to the aggregate revenue derived by Government from motor vehicles in various forms; or

(3) the additional grant under the Government proposal should be increased from 10 to 25 per cent. and the total compensation should be made subject to periodical revision, say once in 5 years as in the case of the general tax paid by Government in respect of their properties in the City.

PERIODICAL REVISION.

The Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee suggested the following modifications in the Commissioner's recommendations."

(a) That the periodical revision proposed by the Commissioner should be once in 3 years instead of 5 years.

(b) That the periodical revision should take account, "inter alia," not only of the number of motor vehicles kept in the City from time to time but also of any enhancement of the rates of taxation by Government.

"2. That the Commissioner be authorized to submit the recommendations referred to in paragraph 1 above to Government with reference to their aforesaid proposals and he be further requested to inform Government

(a) That the Corporation greatly regret that proposals affecting a source of revenue which belongs to the Municipality should not have been, as has been the practice so far, officially communicated to them and their views invited thereon;

NO BENEFIT TO BOMBAY.

(b) That the existing toll system has never appreciably affected the citizc of Bombay, a very great majority of whom do not travel out of the City by motor vehicles and that therefore the proposals in question do not benefit the City of Bombay;

(c) That the expression of the above views by the Corporation should not be presumed to prejudice their previous contentions regarding the increase by Government of the licence and registration fees on motor vehicles.

Prof. V. G. Rao in seconding the proposition suggested to exempt Fire Brigade engines and motor fleets and also the motor cars required by municipal officers in the discharge of their duties.

Dr. J. N. Choksey said by the unification of the rates the motor lorry owners and taxi drivers were hard hit. The Commissioner therefore should be requested to send revised rates for levying taxes on motor taxes and motor lorries to the government later on.

The proposition moved by Mr. Soares was agreed to.

"RESTORE SCHOOLS COMMITTEE CUT."

Discussion on budget estimates for 1935-36 was resumed and the councillors began to vacate the hall one after another. About ten councillors remained in their chairs to listen to the budget speeches.

Mrs. Shuffi Tyebji, Chairman of the Schools Committee urged the Corporation to restore the cut of the Schools Committee and grant the original demand of Rs. 32 lakhs. A representation would be sent shortly by that body to the Corporation to which she hoped a fair response would be made.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar requested the councillors to co-operate with the Municipal executive and to keep a better watch over Municipal finances. He thought the Municipal finances were in sound condition and there was no need of apprehension on that score.

FUTURE NOT GLOOMY.

Mr. G. G. Morarji replying to Mr. Shamdasani's criticisms in the press repudiated the suggestion that the councillors had squandered the municipal finances. There were many factors responsible for the present position but he assured the House that the future was in no way gloomy.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia suggested to request the Government to increase liquor licenses fees and to hand over the proceeds to the Municipality to tide over their financial difficulties. He did not think there was any hope for reducing taxes and he therefore did not wish to give false promise to the tax payers on that score.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

NEW URDU TYPE

Presented To Persian Government

HYDERABAD (By Mail).

Khan Sayed Abdul Kareem Hussaini, the Assistant Director of the Hyderabad Government Central Press, who had proceeded to Persia to attend the Firdausi millenary celebrations there returned to the State recently.

Mr. Hussaini, who was especially deputed to demonstrate on the occasion the "Nastaliq" Urdu types invented by the Osmania University. Mr. Hussaini said that the Persians were very much impressed by the superiority of the "Nastaliq" type over the ordinary Urdu type, and, on behalf, of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government he had presented a complete set of this to the Persian Government.—"Associated

MALAVIYA FOR DELHI

BENARES, Jan. 17.

Pandit Malaviya, though he is still weak, will leave for Delhi to-day in the afternoon to attend the Congress Nationalist Party Conference which is going to be held there to-morrow and day after to-morrow.—United Press.

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